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(54) Title: NOVEL ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS

(57) Abstract: This invention relates to novel multibinding compounds (agents) that are antibacterial agents. The multibinding compounds of the invention comprise from 2-10 ligands covalently connected by a linker or linkers, wherein each of said ligands in their monovalent (i.e., unlinked) state have the ability to bind to an enzyme involved in cell wall biosynthesis and metabolism. A precursor used in the synthesis of the bacterial cell wall and/or the bacterial cell surface thereby interfere with the synthesis and/or metabolism of the cell wall. In particular the multibinding compounds of the invention comprise from 2-10 ligands covalently connected by a linker or linkers, wherein each of said ligands has a ligand domain capable of binding to penicillin binding proteins, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, penicillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycosylase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate. Preferably, the ligands are selected from the beta-lactam or glycopeptide class of antibacterial agents.

NOVEL ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS:

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/088,448 filed June 8, 1998; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/093,072, filed July 16, 1998; and U.S. Patent Application Serial No._____, Attorney Docket No. 032367-093, filed on May 24, 1999; the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to novel multibinding compounds (agents) that are antibacterial agents. The multibinding compounds of the invention comprise from 2-10 ligands covalently connected by a linker or linkers, wherein each of said ligands in their monovalent (i.e., unlinked) state have the ability to bind to an enzyme involved in cell wall biosynthesis and metabolism, a precursor used in the synthesis of the bacterial cell wall and/or the cell surface and thereby interfere with the synthesis and or metabolism of the cell wall. Preferably, the ligands are selected from the beta lactam and/or glycopeptide class of antibacterial agents.

The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a therapeutically effective amount of one or more compound(s) of the invention, methods of using such compounds and methods of preparing such compounds.

Background

Bacteria possess a rigid outer layer, the cell wall. The cell wall maintains the shape of the microorganism which has a high internal osmotic pressure. Injury to the cell wall (e.g. by lysozyme) or inhibition of the cell wall's formation leads to lysis of the cell.

The cell wall contains a chemically distinct complex polymer "mucopeptide" ("murein", "peptidogylcan") consisting of polysaccharides and a highly cross-linked

polypeptide. The polysaccharides comprise an alternating copolymer of the amino sugars N-acetylglucosamine and N-acetylmuramic acid, the latter being found only in bacteria. To the N-acetylmuramic residues are attached pentapeptides. The polysaccharide backbone of the cell wall is formed by oligomerization of disaccharide pentapeptide precursors (lipid intermediate II) and is catalyzed an enzyme known as transglycosylase. The final rigidity of the cell wall is imparted by cross-linking of the peptide chains as a result of transpeptidation reactions by several bacterial enzymes one of which is known as peptidoglycan transpeptidase.

One method by which antibacterial agents exert their antibacterial activity is by inhibiting the transglycosylase enzyme, thus interfering with the penultimate step in the synthesis of the bacterial cell wall. Although not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that a glycopeptide, for example vancomycin, binds with high affinity and specificity to N-terminal sequences (L-lysyl-D-alanyl-D-alanine in vancomycin sensitive organisms) of peptidoglycan precursors known as lipid intermediate II. By binding to and sequestering these precursors, vancomycin prevents their utilization by the cell wall biosynthesis machinery. In a formal sense, therefore, vancomycin inhibits the bacterial transglycosylase that is responsible for adding lipid intermediate II subunits to growing peptidoglycan chains. This step preceeds the cross-linking transpeptidation step which is inhibited by beta lactam antibiotics. It is believed that the β-lactam antibiotics bind to certain cell receptors (the penicillin binding proteins, "PBPs") which catalyze the transpeptidation reaction and other cell wall metabolic processes. The incomplete cell wall likely serves as a substrate for autolytic enzymes in the cell wall and results in lysis if the environment is isotonic.

Antibacterial agents have proved to be important weapons in the fight against pathogenic bacteria. However, an increasing problem with respect to the effectiveness of antibacterial agents relates to the emergence of strains of bacteria that are highly resistant to such agents. It would therefore be highly desirable to find antibacterial agents that are active against a broad spectrum of bacteria, in particular resistant strains. It would also be advantageous to discover antibacterial agents that demonstrate high activity and selectivity toward their targets, and are of low toxicity.

The multibinding compounds of the present invention fulfill this need.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to novel multibinding compounds (agents) that are antibacterial agents. The multibinding compounds of the invention comprise from 2-10 ligands covalently connected by a linker or linkers, wherein each of said ligands in their monovalent (i.e., unlinked) state have the ability to bind to an enzyme involved in cell wall biosynthesis and metabolism, a precursor used in the synthesis of the bacterial cell wall and/or the bacterial cell surface and thereby interfere with the synthesis and/or metabolism of the cell wall. Preferably, the ligands are selected from the beta lactam and glycopeptide classes of antibacterial agents.

The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a therapeutically effective amount of one or more compound(s) of the invention, methods of using such compounds and methods of preparing such compounds.

Accordingly, in one aspect, this invention provides a multibinding compound of Formula (I):

$$(L)_p(X)_q$$

(I)

wherein:

p is an integer of from 2 to 10;

q is an integer of from 1 to 20;

each ligand, L, comprises a ligand domain capable of binding to penicillin binding proteins, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate; and

X is a linker that may be the same or different at each occurrence.

Preferably, q is less than p in the multibinding compounds of this invention.

In a second aspect, this invention provides a multibinding compound of Formula (I):

$$(L)_p(X)_q$$

(I)

wherein:

p is an integer of from 2 to 10;

q is an integer of from 1 to 20;

each ligand, L, is a beta lactam antibiotic, an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic, or an aglycone derivative of an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic;

X is a linker that may be same or different at each occurrence.

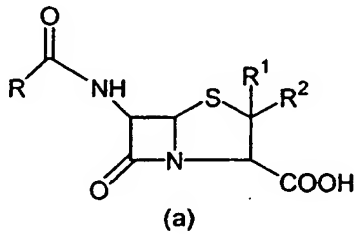
Preferably, q is less than p;

each ligand that is a beta lactam antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of penems, penams, cephems, carbapenems, oxacephems, carbacephems, and monobactam ring systems; and

each ligand that is a glycopeptide antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of Actaplanin, Actinodidin, Ardacin, Avoparcin, Azureomycin, A477, A35512, A40926, A41030, A42867, A47934, A80407, A82846, A83850, A84575, A84428, AB-65, Balhimycin, Chloroeremomycin, Chloroorienticin, Chloropolysporin, Decaplanin, N-demethylvancomycin, Eremomycin, Galacardin, Helvecardin. Izupeptin, Kibdelin, LL-AM374, Mannopeptin, MM45289, MM47756, MM47761, MM47921, MM47766, MM55260, MM55266, MM55270, MM56579, MM56598, OA-7653, Oreenticin, Parvodicin. Ristocetin, Ristomycin, Synmonicin, Teicoplanin, UK-68597, UK-69542, UK-72051, Vancomycin, and aglycone derivatives thereof.

More preferably, each ligand that is a beta lactam antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of:

(i) a compound of formula (a):



(a)

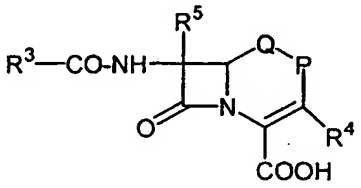
wherein:

R is substituted alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl wherein each of said substituent optionally links (a) to a linker via a covalent bond or R is a covalent bond that links (a) to a linker; and

R^1 and R^2 are, independently of each other, alkyl or at least one of R^1 and R^2 is a covalent bond linking (a) to a linker;

(ii) a compound of formula (b):

(b)



wherein:

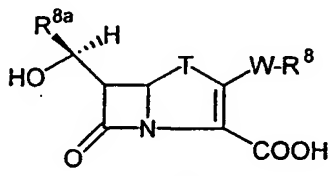
one of P and Q is O, S, or $-CH_2-$ and the other is $-CH_2-$;

R^3 is substituted alkyl, heteroarylalkyl, aralkyl, heterocyclylalkyl, or $-C(R^6)=NOR^7$ (where R^6 is aryl, heteroaryl, or substituted alkyl; and R^7 is alkyl or substituted alkyl) wherein each of said substituent optionally links (b) to a linker or R^3 is a covalent bond that links (b) to a linker; and

R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenylene, substituted alkyl, halo, heteroarylalkyl, heterocyclylalkyl, $-SR^a$ (where R^a is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, or cycloalkyl) or $-CH_2SR^a$ (where R^a is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, or cycloalkyl) wherein each of said substituent optionally links (b) to a linker or R^4 is a covalent bond that links (b) to a linker;

R^5 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or alkoxy;

(iii) a compound of formula (c):



(c)

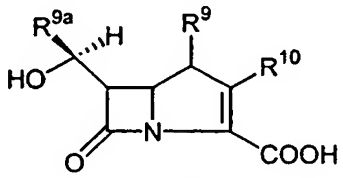
wherein:

T is S or CH_2;

R^{8a} is alkyl;

W is O, S, $-OCH_2-$, or CH_2, and R^8 is -(alkylene)-$NHC(R^b)=NH$ where R^b is a covalent bond linking (c) to a linker; or $-W-R^8$ is a covalent bond that links (c) to a linker;

(iv) a compound of formula (d):



(d)

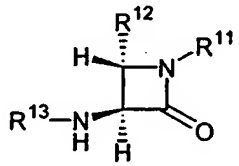
wherein:

R^9 and R^{9a} are alkyl;

R^{10} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, halo, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, heterocyclylalkyl or $-CH_2SR^a$ (where R^a is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, or cycloalkyl) wherein each of said substituent optionally links (d) to a linker or at least one of R^9 and R^{10} is a covalent bond that links (d) to a linker; or

R^9 and R^{10} together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl ring of 4 to 7 ring atoms wherein one of the ring atoms optionally links (d) to a linker; or

(v) a compound of formula (e):



(e)

wherein:

R^{11} is $-SO_3H$ or -(alkylene)-COOH;

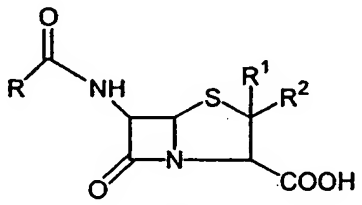
R^{12} is alkyl, substituted alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl wherein each of said substituent optionally binds (e) to a linker or R^{12} is a covalent bond that links (e) to a linker; and

R^{13} is alkyl, acyl, or -COC(R^{14})=N-OR^{15} wherein R^{14} is aryl, heteroaryl which optionally links (e) to a linker, and R^{15} is -(alkylene)-COOR^{16} wherein R^{16} is hydrogen or optionally links (e) to a linker or R^{13} is a covalent bond that links (e) to a linker; and

each ligand that is a glycopeptide antibiotic is an optionally substituted vancomycin which is linked to a linker via any hydroxyl group, carboxyl group or amino group; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Even more preferably, each ligand that is a beta lactam antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of:

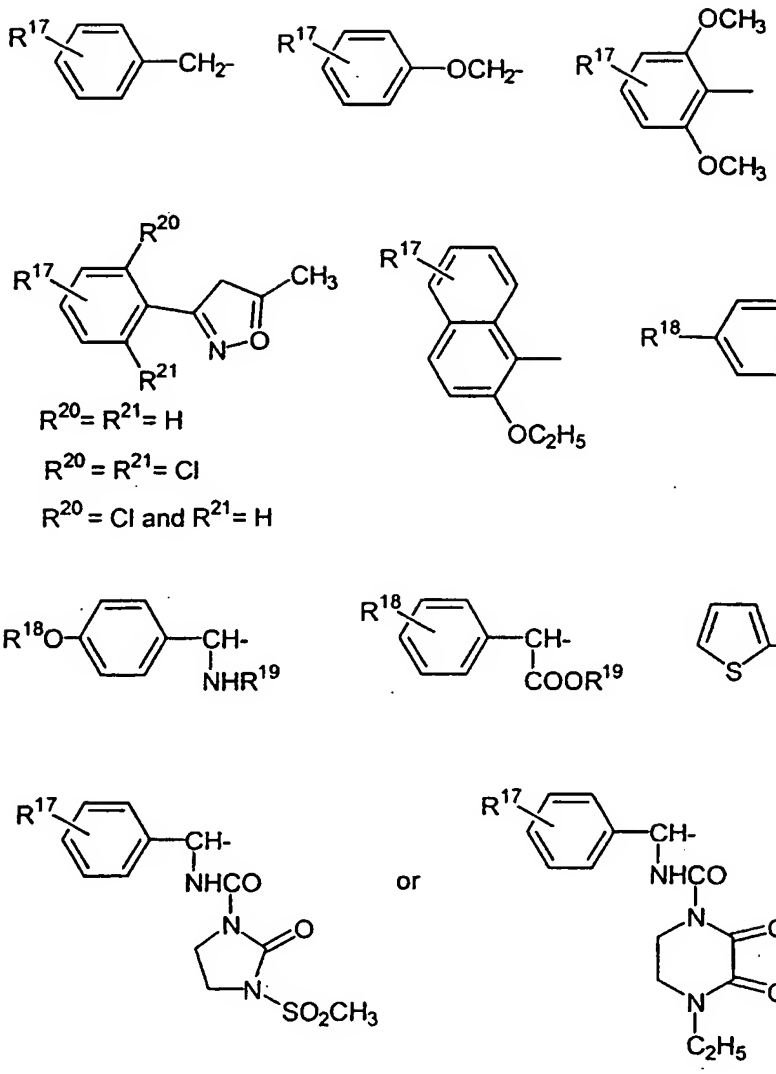
(i) a compound of formula (a):



(a)

wherein:

R is:



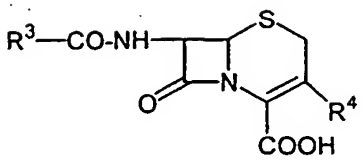
where:

R^{17} is a covalent bond that links the (a) group to a linker;

one of R^{18} and R^{19} is hydrogen and the other is a covalent bond that links the (a) group to a linker; and

R^1 and R^2 are methyl;

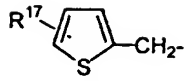
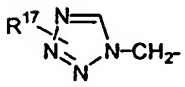
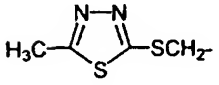
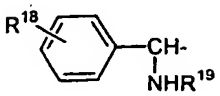
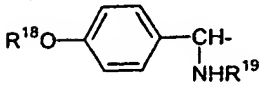
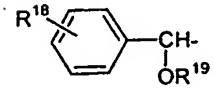
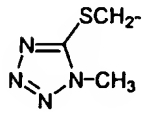
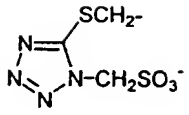
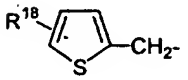
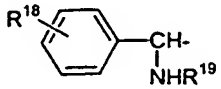
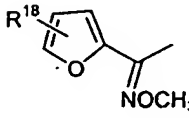
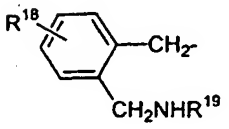
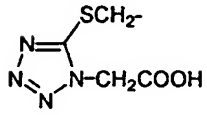
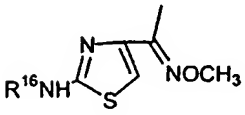
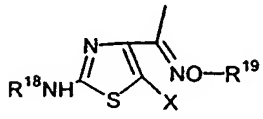
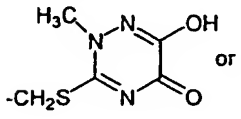
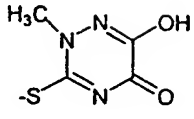
(ii) a compound of formula (b):



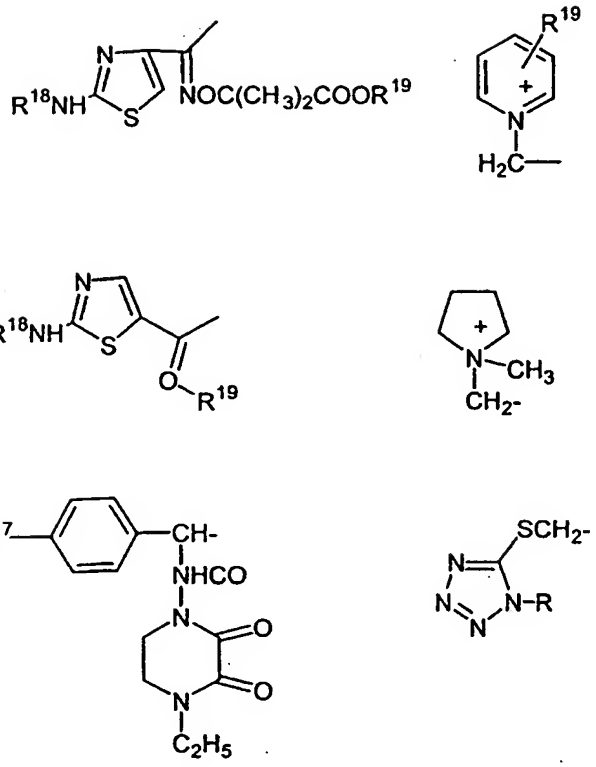
(b)

where:

R^3 and R^4 are:

R^3	R^4
	$-CH_2OCOCH_3$
	
	$-CH_3$
	$-CH_3$
	 or 
	$-CH_2OCONHR^{19}$ $-CH_2OCOCH_3$
	-Cl
	$-CH_2OCONHR^{19}$
	
	$-CH_2OCOCH_3$, $-CH_2OCH_3$, H
	 or 

X = halo



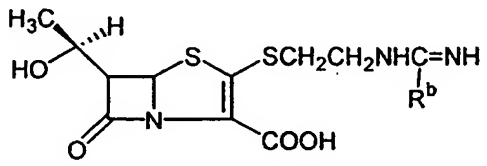
(Note: the R^3 group in the left column is paired with the R^4 in the right column)

wherein:

R^{16} is a covalent bond that links the (b) group to a linker;

one of R^{18} and R^{19} is hydrogen or alkyl and the other is a covalent bond that links the (b) group to a linker;

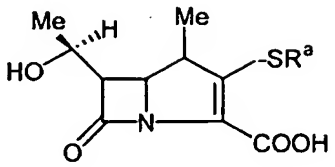
(iii) a compound of formula (c):



(c)

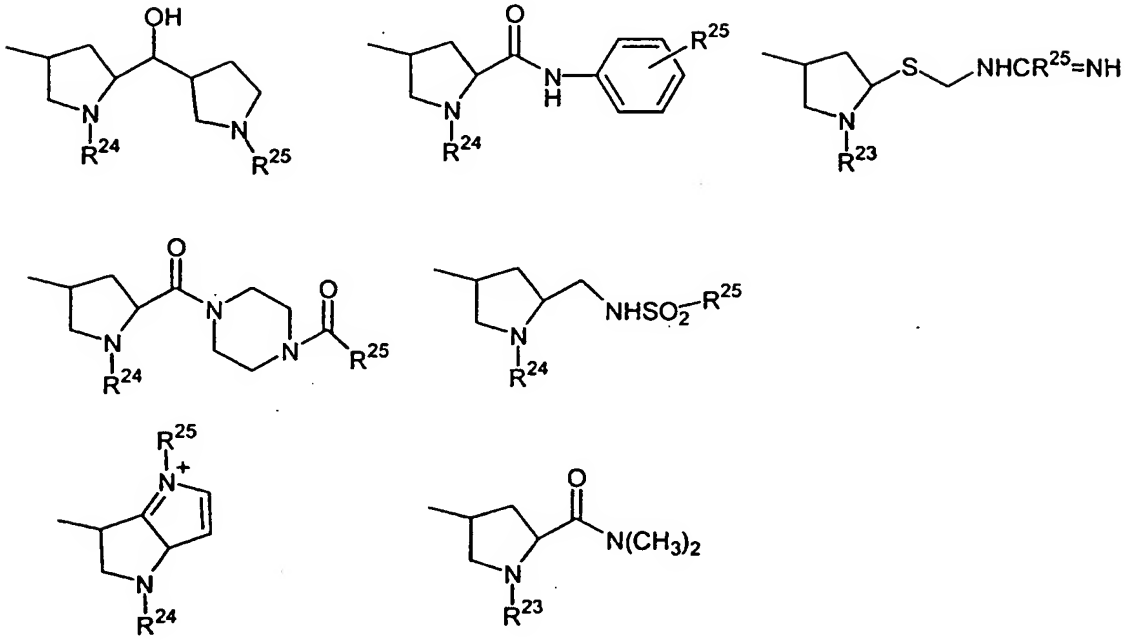
wherein R^b is a covalent bond linking (c) to a linker;

(iv) a compound of formula (d):



(d)

where R^a is:

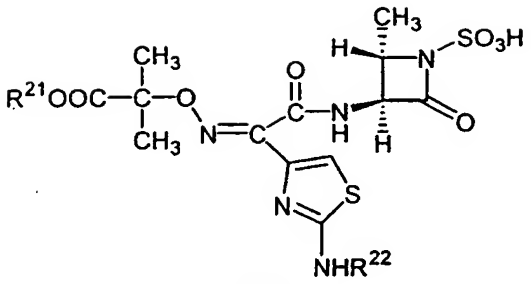


where:

R^{23} is a covalent bond that links (d) to a linker;

one of R^{24} and R^{25} is alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aralkyl, and other is a covalent bond that links (d) to a linker; or

(v) a compound of formula (e):



(e)

wherein one of R^{21} and R^{22} is hydrogen and the other links (d) to a linker; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Within the above preferred, more preferred and even more preferred groups, a particularly preferred group of compounds is that wherein the linker is selected from a compound of formula:

$$-X^a\text{-}Z\text{-}(Y^a\text{-}Z)_m\text{-}X^a\text{-}$$

wherein

m is an integer of from 0 to 20;

X^a at each separate occurrence is selected from the group consisting of -O-, -S-, -NR-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -OC(O)-, -C(O)NR-, -NRC(O)-, C(S), -C(S)O-, -C(S)NR-, -NRC(S)-, or a covalent bond where R is as defined below;

Z at each separate occurrence is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, substituted alkylene, cycloalkylene, substituted cylcoalkylene, alkenylene, substituted alkenylene, alkynylene, substituted alkynylene, cycloalkenylene, substituted cycloalkenylene, arylene, heteroarylene, heterocyclene, or a covalent bond;

each Y^a at each separate occurrence is selected from the group consisting of -O-, -C(O)-, -OC(O)-, -C(O)O-, -NR-, -S(O)n-, -C(O)NR'-, -NR'C(O)-, -NR'C(O)NR'-, -NR'C(S)NR'-, -C(=NR')-NR'-, -NR'-C(=NR')-, -OC(O)-NR'-, -NR'-C(O)-O-, -N=C(X^a)-NR'-, -NR'-C(X^a)=N-,-P(O)(OR')-O-, -O-P(O)(OR')-, -S(O)$_n$CR'R''-, -S(O)$_n$-NR'-, -NR'-S(O)$_n$-, -S-S-, and a covalent bond; where *n* is 0, 1 or 2; and R, R' and R'' at each separate occurrence are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted

cycloalkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclic.

In a second aspect, the invention relates to a method of treatment of mammals having a disease state that is treatable by antibacterial agents, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I, or a mixture of compounds of Formula I, thereto.

In a third aspect, the invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of one or more compounds of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, admixed with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

In a fourth aspect, this invention is directed to general synthetic methods for generating large libraries of diverse multimeric compounds which multimeric compounds are candidates for possessing multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate. The diverse multimeric compound libraries provided by this invention are synthesized by combining a linker or linkers with a ligand or ligands to provide for a library of multimeric compounds wherein the linker and ligand each have complementary functional groups permitting covalent linkage. The library of linkers is preferably selected to have diverse properties such as valency, linker length, linker geometry and rigidity, hydrophilicity or hydrophobicity, amphiphilicity, acidity, basicity and polarization. The library of ligands is preferably selected to have diverse attachment points on the same ligand, different functional groups at the same site of otherwise the same ligand, and the like.

In a fifth aspect, this invention is directed to libraries of diverse multimeric compounds which multimeric compounds are candidates for possessing multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate. These libraries are prepared via the methods described above and permit the rapid and efficient evaluation of what molecular constraints impart multibinding properties to a ligand or a class of ligands

targeting a receptor.

Accordingly, in one of its method aspects, this invention is directed to a method for identifying multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate which method comprises:

(a) identifying a ligand or a mixture of ligands wherein each ligand contains at least one reactive functionality;

(b) identifying a library of linkers wherein each linker in said library comprises at least two functional groups having complementary reactivity to at least one of the reactive functional groups of the ligand;

(c) preparing a multimeric ligand compound library by combining at least two stoichiometric equivalents of the ligand or mixture of ligands identified in (a) with the library of linkers identified in (b) under conditions wherein the complementary functional groups react to form a covalent linkage between said linker and at least two of said ligands; and

(d) assaying the multimeric ligand compounds produced in (c) above to identify multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties.

In another of its method aspects, this invention is directed to a method for identifying multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties which method comprises:

(a) identifying a library of ligands wherein each ligand contains at least one reactive functionality;

(b) identifying a linker or mixture of linkers wherein each linker comprises at least two functional groups having complementary reactivity to at least one of the reactive functional groups of the ligand;

(c) preparing a multimeric ligand compound library by combining at least two stoichiometric equivalents of the library of ligands identified in (a) with the linker or mixture of linkers identified in (b) under conditions wherein the complementary functional groups react to form a covalent linkage between said linker and at least two of said ligands; and

(d) assaying the multimeric ligand compounds produced in (c) above to identify

multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate.

The preparation of the multimeric ligand compound library is achieved by either the sequential or concurrent combination of the two or more stoichiometric equivalents of the ligands identified in (a) with the linkers identified in (b). Sequential addition is preferred when a mixture of different ligands is employed to ensure heterodimeric or multimeric compounds are prepared. Concurrent addition of the ligands occurs when at least a portion of the multimer comounds prepared are homomultimeric compounds.

The assay protocols recited in (d) can be conducted on the multimeric ligand compound library produced in (c) above, or preferably, each member of the library is isolated by preparative liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (LCMS).

In one of its composition aspects, this invention is directed to a library of multimeric ligand compounds which may possess multivalent properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate which library is prepared by the method comprising:

(a) identifying a ligand or a mixture of ligands wherein each ligand contains at least one reactive functionality;

(b) identifying a library of linkers wherein each linker in said library comprises at least two functional groups having complementary reactivity to at least one of the reactive functional groups of the ligand; and

(c) preparing a multimeric ligand compound library by combining at least two stoichiometric equivalents of the ligand or mixture of ligands identified in (a) with the library of linkers identified in (b) under conditions wherein the complementary functional groups react to form a covalent linkage between said linker and at least two of said ligands.

In another of its composition aspects, this invention is directed to a library of multimeric ligand compounds which may possess multivalent properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-

lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate which library is prepared by the method comprising:

(a) identifying a library of ligands wherein each ligand contains at least one reactive functionality;

(b) identifying a linker or mixture of linkers wherein each linker comprises at least two functional groups having complementary reactivity to at least one of the reactive functional groups of the ligand; and

(c) preparing a multimeric ligand compound library by combining at least two stoichiometric equivalents of the library of ligands identified in (a) with the linker or mixture of linkers identified in (b) under conditions wherein the complementary functional groups react to form a covalent linkage between said linker and at least two of said ligands.

In a preferred embodiment, the library of linkers employed in either the methods or the library aspects of this invention is selected from the group comprising flexible linkers, rigid linkers, hydrophobic linkers, hydrophilic linkers, linkers of different geometry, acidic linkers, basic linkers, linkers of different polarization and or polarizability and amphiphilic linkers. For example, in one embodiment, each of the linkers in the linker library may comprise linkers of different chain length and/or having different complementary reactive groups. Such linker lengths can preferably range from about 2 to 100Å.

In another preferred embodiment, the ligand or mixture of ligands is selected to have reactive functionality at different sites on said ligands in order to provide for a range of orientations of said ligand on said multimeric ligand compounds. Such reactive functionality includes, by way of example, carboxylic acids, carboxylic acid halides, carboxyl esters, amines, halides; pseudohalides, isocyanates, vinyl unsaturation, ketones, aldehydes, thiols, alcohols, anhydrides, boronates, and precursors thereof. It is understood, of course, that the reactive functionality on the ligand is selected to be complementary to at least one of the reactive groups on the linker so that a covalent linkage can be formed between the linker and the ligand.

In other embodiments, the multimeric ligand compound is homomeric (i.e., each of the ligands is the same, although it may be attached at different points) or heteromeric (i.e., at least one of the ligands is different from the other ligands).

In addition to the combinatorial methods described herein, this invention provides for an iterative process for rationally evaluating what molecular constraints impart multibinding properties to a class of multimeric compounds or ligands targeting a receptor. Specifically, this method aspect is directed to a method for identifying multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate which method comprises:

(a) preparing a first collection or iteration of multimeric compounds which is prepared by contacting at least two stoichiometric equivalents of the ligand or mixture of ligands which target a receptor with a linker or mixture of linkers wherein said ligand or mixture of ligands comprises at least one reactive functionality and said linker or mixture of linkers comprises at least two functional groups having complementary reactivity to at least one of the reactive functional groups of the ligand wherein said contacting is conducted under conditions wherein the complementary functional groups react to form a covalent linkage between said linker and at least two of said ligands;

(b) assaying said first collection or iteration of multimeric compounds to assess which if any of said multimeric compounds possess multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate;

(c) repeating the process of (a) and (b) above until at least one multimeric compound is found to possess multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate;

(d) evaluating what molecular constraints imparted multibinding properties to the multimeric compound or compounds found in the first iteration recited in (a)- (c) above;

(e) creating a second collection or iteration of multimeric compounds which elaborates upon the particular molecular constraints imparting multibinding properties to the

multimeric compound or compounds found in said first iteration;

(f) evaluating what molecular constraints imparted enhanced multibinding properties to the multimeric compound or compounds found in the second collection or iteration recited in (e) above;

(g) optionally repeating steps (e) and (f) to further elaborate upon said molecular constraints.

Preferably, steps (e) and (f) are repeated at least two times, more preferably at from 2-50 times, even more preferably from 3 to 50 times, and still more preferably at least 5-50 times.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates examples of multibinding compounds comprising 2 ligands attached in different formats to a linker.

FIG. 2 illustrates examples of multibinding compounds comprising 3 ligands attached in different formats to a linker.

FIG. 3 illustrates examples of multibinding compounds comprising 4 ligands attached in different formats to a linker.

FIG. 4 illustrates examples of multibinding compounds comprising >4 ligands attached in different formats to a linker.

FIG.s 5, 6A, and 6B disclose some representative compounds of formula (a) and (b).

FIG.s 7-10 disclose examples of multibinding compounds comprising 2 ligands attached in different formats.

FIG.s 11-21 illustrate synthesis of compounds of Formula (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions

This invention is directed to multibinding compounds that are antibacterial agents and pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds. When discussing such compounds, and compositions the following terms have the following meanings unless otherwise indicated. Any undefined terms have their art recognized meanings.

The term "alkyl" refers to a monoradical branched or unbranched saturated hydrocarbon chain preferably having from 1 to 40 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and even more preferably 1 to 6 carbon atoms. This term is exemplified by groups such as methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *iso*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *iso*-butyl, *n*-hexyl, *n*-decyl, tetradecyl, and the like.

The term "substituted alkyl" refers to an alkyl group as defined above, having from 1 to 5 substituents, and preferably 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, aminoacyloxy, oxyaminoacyl, azido, cyano, halogen, hydroxyl, keto, thioketo, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy, thioheterocyclooxy, thiol, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, nitro, guanidine, $-C(=NR^a)NHR^b$ (where R^a and R^b are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, or heteroaralkyl), $-NHSO_2NHR^c$ (where R^c is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, or heteroaralkyl) -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, $-SO_2$-alkyl, $-SO_2$-substituted alkyl, $-SO_2$-aryl and $-SO_2$-heteroaryl. This term is exemplified by groups such as hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl, 2-aminoethyl, 3-aminopropyl, 2-methylaminoethyl, 3-dimethylaminopropyl, 2-sulfonamidoethyl, 2-carboxyethyl, and the like.

The term "alkylene" refers to a diradical of a branched or unbranched saturated hydrocarbon chain, preferably having from 1 to 40 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 to 10 carbon atoms and even more preferably 1 to 6 carbon atoms. This term is exemplified by groups such as methylene ($-CH_2-$), ethylene ($-CH_2CH_2-$), the propylene isomers (e.g., $-CH_2CH_2CH_2-$ and $-CH(CH_3)CH_2-$) and the like.

The term "substituted alkylene" refers to:

(a) an alkylene group, as defined above, having from 1 to 5 substituents, and preferably 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, aminoacyloxy, oxyaminoacyl, azido, cyano, halogen, hydroxyl, keto, thioketo, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy,

thioheterocyclooxy, thiol, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, nitro, -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, -SO_2-alkyl, -SO_2-substituted alkyl, -SO_2-aryl and -SO_2-heteroaryl. Additionally, such substituted alkylene groups include those where 2 substituents on the alkylene group are fused to form one or more cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, aryl, heterocyclic or heteroaryl groups fused to the alkylene group. Preferably such fused groups contain from 1 to 3 fused ring structures;

(b) an alkylene group as defined above wherein one or more carbons atoms, is replaced by oxygen, sulfur, and -NR- where R is hydrogen, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl cycloalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclic.

The term "alkaryl" or "aralkyl" refers to the groups -alkylene-aryl and -substituted alkylene-aryl where alkylene, substituted alkylene and aryl are defined herein. Such alkaryl groups are exemplified by benzyl, phenethyl and the like.

The term "alkoxy" refers to the groups alkyl-O-, alkenyl-O-, cycloalkyl-O-, cycloalkenyl-O-, and alkynyl-O-, where alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, and alkynyl are as defined herein. Preferred alkoxy groups are alkyl-O- and include, by way of example, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy, *iso*-propoxy, *n*-butoxy, *tert*-butoxy, *sec*-butoxy, *n*-pentoxy, *n*-hexoxy, 1,2-dimethylbutoxy, and the like.

The term "substituted alkoxy" refers to the groups substituted alkyl-O-, substituted alkenyl-O-, substituted cycloalkyl-O-, substituted cycloalkenyl-O-, and substituted alkynyl-O- where substituted alkyl, substituted alkenyl, substituted cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkenyl and substituted alkynyl are as defined herein.

The term "alkenyl" refers to a monoradical of a branched or unbranched unsaturated hydrocarbon group preferably having from 2 to 40 carbon atoms, more preferably 2 to 10 carbon atoms and even more preferably 2 to 6 carbon atoms and having at least 1 and preferably from 1-6 sites of vinyl unsaturation. Preferred alkenyl groups include ethenyl (-$CH{=}CH_2$), *n*-propenyl (-$CH_2CH{=}CH_2$), *iso*-propenyl (-$C(CH_3){=}CH_2$), and the like.

The term "substituted alkenyl" refers to an alkenyl group as defined above having from 1 to 5 substituents, and preferably 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting

of alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, aminoacyloxy, oxyaminoacyl, azido, cyano, halogen, hydroxyl, keto, thioketo, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy, thioheterocyclooxy, thiol, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, nitro, -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, -SO_2-alkyl, -SO_2-substituted alkyl, -SO_2-aryl and -SO_2-heteroaryl.

The term "alkenylene" refers to a diradical of a branched or unbranched unsaturated hydrocarbon group preferably having from 2 to 40 carbon atoms, more preferably 2 to 10 carbon atoms and even more preferably 2 to 6 carbon atoms and having at least 1 and preferably from 1-6 sites of vinyl unsaturation. This term is exemplified by groups such as ethenylene (-CH=CH-), the propenylene isomers (e.g., -CH_2CH=CH-, -C(CH_3)=CH-, and the like.

The term "substituted alkenylene" refers to an alkenylene group as defined above having from 1 to 5 substituents, and preferably from 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, aminoacyloxy, oxyaminoacyl, azido, cyano, halogen, hydroxyl, keto, thioketo, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy, thioheterocyclooxy, thiol, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, nitro, -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, -SO_2-alkyl, -SO_2-substituted alkyl, -SO_2-aryl and -SO_2-heteroaryl. Additionally, such substituted alkenylene groups include those where 2 substituents on the alkenylene group are fused to form one or more cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, aryl, heterocyclic or heteroaryl groups fused to the alkenylene group.

The term "alkynyl" refers to a monoradical of an unsaturated hydrocarbon preferably having from 2 to 40 carbon atoms, more preferably 2 to 20 carbon atoms and even more preferably 2 to 6 carbon atoms and having at least 1 and preferably from 1-6 sites of acetylene (triple bond) unsaturation. Preferred alkynyl groups include ethynyl (-C≡CH), propargyl (-

$CH_2C\equiv CH$) and the like.

The term "substituted alkynyl" refers to an alkynyl group as defined above having from 1 to 5 substituents, and preferably 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, aminoacyloxy, oxyaminoacyl, azido, cyano, halogen, hydroxyl, keto, thioketo, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy, thioheterocyclooxy, thiol, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, nitro, -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, $-SO_2$-alkyl, $-SO_2$-substituted alkyl, $-SO_2$-aryl, and $-SO_2$-heteroaryl.

The term "alkynylene" refers to a diradical of an unsaturated hydrocarbon preferably having from 2 to 40 carbon atoms, more preferably 2 to 10 carbon atoms and even more preferably 2 to 6 carbon atoms and having at least 1 and preferably from 1-6 sites of acetylene (triple bond) unsaturation. Preferred alkynylene groups include ethynylene (-C≡C-), propargylene ($-CH_2C\equiv C-$) and the like.

The term "substituted alkynylene" refers to an alkynylene group as defined above having from 1 to 5 substituents, and preferably 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, aminoacyloxy, oxyaminoacyl, azido, cyano, halogen, hydroxyl, keto, thioketo, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy, thioheterocyclooxy, thiol, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, nitro, -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, $-SO_2$-alkyl, $-SO_2$-substituted alkyl, $-SO_2$-aryl and $-SO_2$-heteroaryl

The term "acyl" refers to the groups HC(O)-, alkyl-C(O)-, substituted alkyl-C(O)-, alkenyl-C(O)-, substituted alkenyl-C(O)-, cycloalkyl-C(O)-, substituted cycloalkyl-C(O)-, cycloalkenyl-C(O)-, substituted cycloalkenyl-C(O)-, aryl-C(O)-, heteroaryl-C(O)- and heterocyclic-C(O)- where alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclic are as defined herein.

The term "acylamino" or "aminocarbonyl" refers to the group -C(O)NRR where each R is independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic or where both R groups are joined to form a heterocyclic group (e.g., morpholino) wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclic are as defined herein.

The term "sulfonylamino" refers to the group $-NRSO_2R^a$ where R is hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl, and R^a is alkyl, substituted alkyl, amino, or substituted amino wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl and substituted amino are as defined herein.

The term "aminoacyl" refers to the group -NRC(O)R where each R is independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, amino, substituted amino, aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclic wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclic are as defined herein.

The term "aminoacyloxy" or "alkoxycarbonylamino" refers to the group -NRC(O)OR where each R is independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclic wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclic are as defined herein.

The term "acyloxy" refers to the groups alkyl-C(O)O-, substituted alkyl-C(O)O-, cycloalkyl-C(O)O-, substituted cycloalkyl-C(O)O-, aryl-C(O)O-, heteroaryl-C(O)O-, and heterocyclic-C(O)O- wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and heterocyclic are as defined herein.

The term "aryl" refers to an unsaturated aromatic carbocyclic group of from 6 to 20 carbon atoms having a single ring (e.g., phenyl) or multiple condensed (fused) rings (e.g., naphthyl or anthryl). The aryl group may optionally be fused to a heterocyclic or cycloalkyl group. Preferred aryls include phenyl, naphthyl and the like. Unless otherwise constrained by the definition for the aryl substituent, such aryl groups can optionally be substituted with from 1 to 5 substituents, preferably 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting of acyloxy, hydroxy, thiol, acyl, alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted alkyl, substituted alkoxy, substituted alkenyl, substituted alkynyl, substituted cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, acylamino, sulfonylamino, alkaryl, aryl, aryloxy, azido, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, cyano, halo, nitro,

heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, aminoacyloxy, oxyacylamino, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy, thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy, -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, $-SO_2$-alkyl, $-SO_2$-substituted alkyl, $-SO_2$-aryl, $-SO_2$-heteroaryl and trihalomethyl. Preferred aryl substituents include alkyl, alkoxy, halo, cyano, nitro, trihalomethyl, and thioalkoxy.

The term "aryloxy" refers to the group aryl-O- wherein the aryl group is as defined above including optionally substituted aryl groups as also defined above.

The term "amino" refers to the group $-NH_2$.

The term "substituted amino" refers to the group -NRR where each R is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, acyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclic provided that both R's are not hydrogen.

The term "carboxyalkyl" or "alkoxycarbonyl" refers to the groups "-C(O)O-alkyl", "-C(O)O-substituted alkyl", "-C(O)O-cycloalkyl", "-C(O)O-substituted cycloalkyl", "-C(O)O-alkenyl", "-C(O)O-substituted alkenyl", "-C(O)O-alkynyl" and "-C(O)O-substituted alkynyl" where alkyl, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl and substituted alkynyl are as defined herein.

The term "cycloalkyl" refers to cyclic alkyl groups of from 3 to 20 carbon atoms having a single cyclic ring or multiple condensed rings, said cycloalkyl group may optionally be fused to an aryl or heteroaryl group. Such cycloalkyl groups include, by way of example, single ring structures such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclooctyl, and the like, or multiple ring structures such as adamantanyl, and the like.

The term "substituted cycloalkyl" refers to cycloalkyl groups having from 1 to 5 substituents, and preferably 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting of alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, aminoacyloxy, oxyaminoacyl, azido, cyano, halogen, hydroxyl, keto, thioketo, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy,

thioheterocyclooxy, thiol, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, nitro, -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, -SO_2-alkyl, -SO_2-substituted alkyl, -SO_2-aryl and -SO_2-heteroaryl.

The term "cycloalkenyl" refers to cyclic alkenyl groups of from 4 to 20 carbon atoms having a single cyclic ring and at least one point of internal unsaturation. Examples of suitable cycloalkenyl groups include, for instance, cyclobut-2-enyl, cyclopent-3-enyl, cyclooct-3-enyl and the like.

The term "substituted cycloalkenyl" refers to cycloalkenyl groups having from 1 to 5 substituents, and preferably 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting of alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, aminoacyloxy, oxyaminoacyl, azido, cyano, halogen, hydroxyl, keto, thioketo, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy, thioheterocyclooxy, thiol, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, nitro, -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, -SO_2-alkyl, -SO_2-substituted alkyl, -SO_2-aryl and -SO_2-heteroaryl.

The term "halo" or "halogen" refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

The term "heteroaryl" refers to an aromatic group of from 1 to 15 carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur within at least one ring (if there is more than one ring). The heteroaryl ring may optionally be fused to a cycloalkyl or heterocyclyl ring. Unless otherwise constrained by the definition for the heteroaryl substituent, such heteroaryl groups can be optionally substituted with 1 to 5 substituents, preferably 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting of acyloxy, hydroxy, thiol, acyl, alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted alkyl, substituted alkoxy, substituted alkenyl, substituted alkynyl, substituted cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, acylamino, alkaryl, aryl, aryloxy, azido, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, cyano, halo, nitro, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, aminoacyloxy, oxyacylamino, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy,

thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy, -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, $-SO_2$-alkyl, $-SO_2$-substituted alkyl, $-SO_2$-aryl, $-SO_2$-heteroaryl and trihalomethyl. Preferred heteroaryl substituents include alkyl, alkoxy, halo, cyano, nitro, trihalomethyl, and thioalkoxy. Such heteroaryl groups can have a single ring (e.g., pyridyl or furyl) or multiple condensed rings (e.g., indolizinyl or benzothienyl). Preferred heteroaryls include pyridyl, pyrrolyl and furyl.

The term "heteroaryloxy" refers to the group heteroaryl-O-.

The term "heterocycle" or "heterocyclyl" refers to a monoradical saturated unsaturated group having a single ring or multiple condensed rings, from 1 to 40 carbon atoms and from 1 to 10 hetero atoms, preferably 1 to 4 heteroatoms, selected from nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, and/or oxygen within the ring and further wherein one, two, or three of the ring carbon atoms may optionally be replaced with a carbonyl group (i.e., a keto group). The heterocycle group may optionally fused to an aryl or heteroaryl ring. Unless otherwise constrained by the definition for the heterocyclic substituent, such heterocyclic groups can be optionally substituted with 1 to 5, and preferably 1 to 3 substituents, selected from the group consisting of alkyl, acyloxy, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, amino, substituted amino, aminoacyl, aminoacyloxy, oxyaminoacyl, azido, cyano, halogen, hydroxyl, keto, thioketo, carboxyl, carboxylalkyl, thioaryloxy, thioheteroaryloxy, thioheterocyclooxy, thiol, thioalkoxy, substituted thioalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclooxy, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, nitro, -SO-alkyl, -SO-substituted alkyl, -SO-aryl, -SO-heteroaryl, $-SO_2$-alkyl, $-SO_2$-substituted alkyl, $-SO_2$-aryl and $-SO_2$-heteroaryl. Such heterocyclic groups can have a single ring or multiple condensed rings. Preferred heterocyclics include morpholino, piperidinyl, and the like.

Examples of heteroaryls and heterocycles include, but are not limited to, pyrrole, thiophene, furan, imidazole, pyrazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, indolizine, isoindole, indole, indazole, purine, quinolizine, isoquinoline, quinoline, phthalazine, naphthylpyridine, quinoxaline, quinazoline, cinnoline, pteridine, carbazole, carboline, phenanthridine, acridine, phenanthroline, isothiazole, phenazine, isoxazole, phenoxazine, phenothiazine, imidazolidine, imidazoline, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, indoline,

morpholine. tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothiophene, and the like as well as N-alkoxy-nitrogen containing heterocycles.

The term "heterocyclooxy" refers to the group heterocyclic-O-.

The term "thioheterocyclooxy" refers to the group heterocyclic-S-.

The term "oxyacylamino" or "aminocarbonyloxy" refers to the group -OC(O)NRR where each R is independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclic wherein alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclic are as defined herein.

The term "spiro-attached cycloalkyl group" refers to a cycloalkyl group joined to another ring via one carbon atom common to both rings.

The term "thiol" refers to the group -SH.

The term "thioalkoxy" or "alkylthio" refers to the group -S-alkyl.

The term "substituted thioalkoxy" refers to the group -S-substituted alkyl.

The term "thioaryloxy" refers to the group aryl-S- wherein the aryl group is as defined above including optionally substituted aryl groups also defined above.

The term "thioheteroaryloxy" refers to the group heteroaryl-S- wherein the heteroaryl group is as defined above including optionally substituted aryl groups as also defined above.

As to any of the above groups which contain one or more substituents, it is understood, of course, that such groups do not contain any substitution or substitution patterns which are sterically impractical and/or synthetically non-feasible. In addition, the compounds of this invention include all stereochemical isomers arising from the substitution of these compounds.

The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable salt" refers to salts which retain the biological effectiveness and properties of the multibinding compounds of this invention and which are not biologically or otherwise undesirable. In many cases, the multibinding compounds of this invention are capable of forming acid and/or base salts by virtue of the presence of amino and/or carboxyl groups or groups similar thereto.

Pharmaceutically-acceptable base addition salts can be prepared from inorganic and organic bases. Salts derived from inorganic bases, include by way of example only, sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium and magnesium salts. Salts derived from organic

bases include, but are not limited to, salts of primary, secondary and tertiary amines, such as alkyl amines, dialkyl amines, trialkyl amines, substituted alkyl amines, di(substituted alkyl) amines, tri(substituted alkyl) amines, alkenyl amines, dialkenyl amines, trialkenyl amines, substituted alkenyl amines, di(substituted alkenyl) amines, tri(substituted alkenyl) amines, cycloalkyl amines, di(cycloalkyl) amines, tri(cycloalkyl) amines, substituted cycloalkyl amines, disubstituted cycloalkyl amine, trisubstituted cycloalkyl amines, cycloalkenyl amines, di(cycloalkenyl) amines, tri(cycloalkenyl) amines, substituted cycloalkenyl amines, disubstituted cycloalkenyl amine, trisubstituted cycloalkenyl amines, aryl amines, diaryl amines, triaryl amines, heteroaryl amines, diheteroaryl amines, triheteroaryl amines, heterocyclic amines, diheterocyclic amines, triheterocyclic amines, mixed di- and tri-amines where at least two of the substituents on the amine are different and are selected from the group consisting of alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and the like. Also included are amines where the two or three substituents, together with the amino nitrogen, form a heterocyclic or heteroaryl group. Examples of suitable amines include, by way of example only, isopropylamine, trimethyl amine, diethyl amine, tri(*iso*-propyl) amine, tri(*n*-propyl) amine, ethanolamine, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, tromethamine, lysine, arginine, histidine, caffeine, procaine, hydrabamine, choline, betaine, ethylenediamine, glucosamine, N-alkylglucamines, theobromine, purines, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, and the like. It should also be understood that other carboxylic acid derivatives would be useful in the practice of this invention, for example, carboxylic acid amides, including carboxamides, lower alkyl carboxamides, dialkyl carboxamides, and the like.

Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts may be prepared from inorganic and organic acids. Salts derived from inorganic acids include hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, and the like. Salts derived from organic acids include acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, *p*-toluene-sulfonic acid, salicylic acid, and the like.

The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable cation" refers to the cation of a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt.

The term "library" refers to at least 3, preferably from 10^2 to 10^9 and more preferably from 10^2 to 10^4 multimeric compounds. Preferably, these compounds are prepared as a multiplicity of compounds in a single solution or reaction mixture which permits facile synthesis thereof. In one embodiment, the library of multimeric compounds can be directly assayed for multibinding properties. In another embodiment, each member of the library of multimeric compounds is first isolated and, optionally, characterized. This member is then assayed for multibinding properties.

The term "collection" refers to a set of multimeric compounds which are prepared either sequentially or concurrently (e.g., combinatorially). The collection comprises at least 2 members; preferably from 2 to 10^9 members and still more preferably from 10 to 10^4 members.

The term "multimeric compound" refers to compounds comprising from 2 to 10 ligands covalently connected through at least one linker which compounds may or may not possess multibinding properties (as defined herein).

The term "pseudohalide" refers to functional groups which react in displacement reactions in a manner similar to a halogen. Such functional groups include, by way of example, mesyl, tosyl, azido and cyano groups.

The term "protecting group" or "blocking group" refers to any group which when bound to one or more hydroxyl, thiol, amino or carboxyl groups of the compounds (including intermediates thereof) prevents reactions from occurring at these groups and which protecting group can be removed by conventional chemical or enzymatic steps to reestablish the hydroxyl, thiol, amino or carboxyl group (*See.*, T.W. Greene and P.G.H. Wuts, "*Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*", 2nd Ed.). The particular removable blocking group employed is not critical and preferred removable hydroxyl blocking groups include conventional substituents such as allyl, benzyl, acetyl, chloroacetyl, thiobenzyl, benzylidine, phenacyl, t-butyl-diphenylsilyl and any other group that can be introduced chemically onto a hydroxyl functionality and later selectively removed either by chemical or enzymatic methods in mild conditions compatible with the nature of the product. Preferred removable thiol blocking

groups include disulfide groups, acyl groups, benzyl groups, and the like.

Preferred removable amino blocking groups include conventional substituents such as t-butyoxycarbonyl (t-BOC), benzyloxycarbonyl (CBZ), fluorenylmethoxy-carbonyl (FMOC), allyloxycarbonyl (ALOC), and the like which can be removed by conventional conditions compatible with the nature of the product.

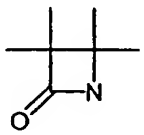
Preferred carboxyl protecting groups include esters such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, *t*-butyl etc. which can be removed by mild conditions compatible with the nature of the product.

The term "optional" or "optionally" means that the subsequently described event, circumstance or substituent may or may not occur, and that the description includes instances where said event or circumstance occurs and instances where it does not.

The term "ligand" or " ligands" as used herein denotes a compound that is a binding partner for penicillin binding proteins, a pencillinase enzyme, a cephalosporinase enzyme, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate and is bound thereto by complementarity. The specific region or regions of the ligand that is (are) recognized by the penicillin binding proteins, a pencillinase enzyme, a cephalosporinase enzyme, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate is designated as the "ligand domain". A ligand may be either capable of binding to its target by itself, or may require the presence of one or more non-ligand components for binding (e.g., Ca^{+2}, Mg^{+2} or a water molecule is required for the binding of a ligand to various ligand binding sites). Examples of ligands useful in this invention are described herein. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that portions of the ligand structure that are not essential for specific molecular recognition and binding activity may be varied substantially, replaced or substituted with unrelated structures (for example, with ancillary groups as defined below) and, in some cases, omitted entirely without affecting the binding interaction. The primary requirement for a ligand is that it has a ligand domain as defined above. It is understood that the term ligand is not intended to be limited to compounds known to be useful in binding to penicillin binding proteins, a pencillinase enzyme, a cephalosporinase enzyme, a transpeptidase enzyme, a

substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate (e.g., known drugs). Those skilled in the art will understand that the term ligand can equally apply to a molecule that is not normally associated with penicillin binding proteins, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate binding properties. In addition, it should be noted that ligands that exhibit marginal activity or lack useful activity as monomers can be highly active as multivalent compounds because of the benefits conferred by multivalency. The term "ligand" or " ligands" as used herein is intended to include the racemic forms of the ligands as well as individual enantiomers and diasteromers and non-racemic mixtures thereof.

The term "β-lactam antibiotic" refers to antibiotics, having a β-lactam ring core which can be depicted as follows:



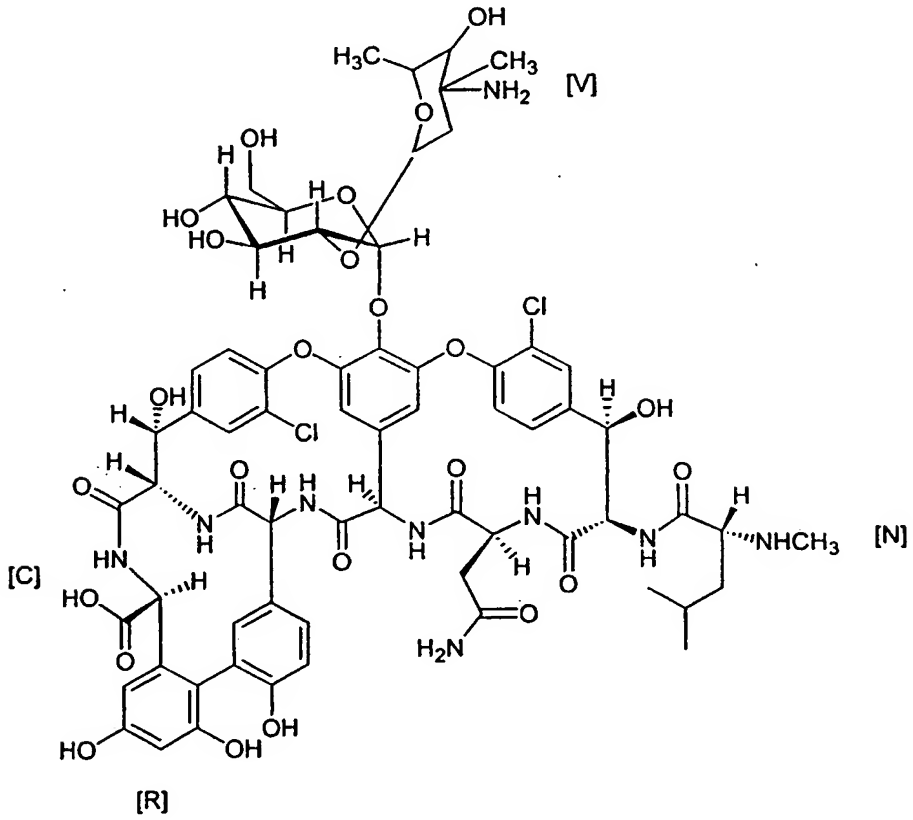
The β-lactam antibiotics are classified into the penicillins, cephalosporins, carbapenems, oxacephems, carbacephems, and monobactams and include drugs such as Penicillin G, Penicillin V, Methicillin, Oxacillin, Cloxacillin, Dicloxacillin, Nafcillin, Ampicillin, Amoxicillin, Carbenicillin, Carbenicillin indanyl, Ticarcillin, Mezlocillin, Piperacillin Cephalothin, Cefazolin, Cephalexin, Cefadroxil, Cefamandole, Cefoxitin, Cefaclor, Cefuroxime, Cefuroxime axetil, Loracarbef, Cefonicid, Cefotetan, Ceforanide, Cefotaxime, Cefpodoxime proxetil, Ceftizoxime, Ceftriaxone, Cefoperazone, Ceftazidime, Cefepime Imipenem, Meropenem, Aztreonam, Ritipenem, L-695256, GV-143253, Sanifitrinem, Fropenem, Lactivicin, BO-2727, MEN-10700, Ro-48-8724, Cefosilis, SB-216477, S-4661, GG-326, BLA-857, PGE-8335534, PGE-542860, LB-10522, GV-129606, BO-2052A, CS-834, MK-826, YH-1226, YM-40220, MDL-63908, FCE-25199, Panipenem, TOC-50, TOC-39, TOC-29, E-1101, Sulopenem, DU-6681, MC-02479, Temocillin, Carumonam, Ro-25-0534, SUN-A-0026, WS-1358A, Ro-25-1132, CGP-57701, CGP-37697A, TMA-230, Syn-2190, Biapenem, CS-834, DWP-204, DX-8739, CS-976, CKD-529,

ER-35786, DZ-2640, 4-AAz, KR-21012, R0-25-0993, DA-1211, BMS-181139, J-11225, L-786392, DK-35C, Ro-25-6833, S-1090, E-1101, FK-518, DP-736, Cefditoren, LY-215891, R0-09-1428, Cefdaloxime, Cefoselis, KST-150185, Ro-09-1227, Cefclidin, Ceflupreñam, Cefotiam, LB-10522, Cefcanel, BRL-57342, Cefprirome, YH-1226, Cefprozil, CKD-604, KST-150288, Cefcapene, Ro-24-8138, FK-312, Cefozopran, RU-59863, Ceftibuten, FR-193879, FK-041, Cefdinir, CP-6679, R0-63-9141, CFC-240, Cefpimizole, Cefminox, Cefetamet, CP-0467, PGE-7119699, R0-48-8391, AM-1817, AM-1732, MC-02002, BO-1341, BK-218, Ro-25-4835, R0-25-2016, YM-40220, Ro-23-9424, LY-206763, CR-240, YH-1266, MC-02331, Ro-44-3949, MC-02306, Ro-25-7103, BMS-180680. Preferred β-lactam antibiotics are Amoxicillin, Nafcillin, Cefadroxil, Ceftriaxone, Cefaclor, Aztreonam, Ceftazidime, Imipenem, Meropenem, Ritipenem, Ceftazidine, Pipericillin, Clauvlinic acid, Cefepime, Cefoxitin, Cefotaxime, Cefixime, Lefluzidine and derivatives thereof.

The glycopeptide antibiotics are characterized by a multi-ring peptide core and at least one sugar attached at various sites, of which vancomcin is an important example. Examples of the glycopeptide class of ligands included in this definition my be found in "Glycopeptides Classification, Occurrence, and and Discovery" by Rao, R.C. and Crandall, L.W., (Drugs and the Pharmaceutical Sciences" Vol. 63, edited by Ramakrishnan Nagarajan, published by Marcal Dekker, Inc.) which is hereby incorporated by reference. Disclosed are glycopeptides identified as Actaplanin, Actinodidin, Ardacin, Avoparcin, Azureomycin, A477, A35512, A40926, A41030, A42867, A47934, A80407, A82846, A83850, A84575, A84428, AB-65, Balhimycin, Chloroeremomycin, Chloroorientiein, Chloropolysporin, Decaplanin, N-demethylvancomycin, Eremomycin, Galacardin, Helvecardin. Izupeptin, Kibdelin, LL-AM374, Mannopeptin, MM45289, MM47756, MM47761, MM47921, MM47766, MM55260, MM55266, MM55270, MM56579, MM56598, OA-7653, Oreenticin, Parvodicin. Ristocetin, Ristomycin, Synmonicin, Teicoplanin, UK-68597, UK-69542, UK-72051, Vancomycin, and the like. Another preferred class of ligands is the general class of glycopeptides disclosed above on which the sugar moiety is absent. For example removal of the disaccharide moiety appended to the phenol on vancomycin (as shown below as Formula II) by mild hydrolysis gives vancomycin aglycone. A further preferred class are glycopeptides that have been further appended with additional saccharide residues, especially

aminoglycosides, in a manner similar to vancosamine.

"Vancomycin" refers to the antibacterial compound whose structure is reproduced below as Formula II.



Formula II

"Optional" or "optionally" means that the subsequently described event or circumstance may or may not occur, and that the description includes instances where said event or circumstance occurs and instances in which it does not. For example. "Optionally substituted glycopeptide" with respect to a compound of Formula I refers to a ligand as defined above in which those positions that are not linked to X may or may not be substituted by various groups as defined below. The term also includes those instances in which one amino acid of the basic core structure is replaced by another amino acid, for example as

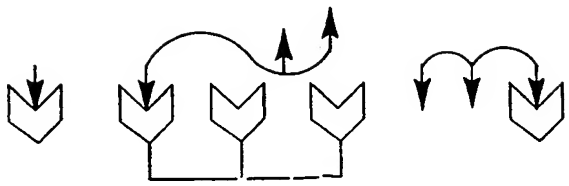
described in "Preparation and conformational analysis of vancomycin hexapeptide and aglucovancomycin hexapeptide", by Booth, P. M., Williams, D.H., Univ. Chem. Lab., Cambridge, UK., J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. I (1989), (12), 2335-9, and "The Edman degradation of vancomycin:preparation of vancomycin hexapeptide", Booth, P.M., Stone, D.J.M, Williams, D.H., Univ. Chem. Lab., Cambridge, UK., J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun. (1987), (22), 1694-5. "Optionally substituted vancomycin" with respect to the multibinding agents of the invention refers to vancomycin in which the hydroxy group at any position, the [R] position , the carboxyl groups at the [C] position, or the amine groups at the [V] or [N] position that are not attached to the linker X may or may not be substituted by various groups. Such groups include:R^a where R^a at each occurrence is chosen from alkyl, alkyl optionally interrupted by 1-5 atoms chosen from O, S, or -NR^b- where R^b is alkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, all of which are optionally substituted, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylamino, alkylaminoalkyl, cycloalkyl, alkanoyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic, additional saccharide residues, especially aminoglycosides, all of which are optionally substituted as defined above; and: NR^cR^d in which R^c and R^d are independently hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, alkanoyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, or heteroarylalkyl, or R^c and R^d when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a heterocyclic group, quarternary alkyl and aryl ammonium compounds, pyidinium ions, sulfonium ions, and the like, all of which are optionally substituted as defined above. An example of a preferred [C] substitution is dimethylaminopropylamino and glucosamino; and example of a preferred [V] substitution is alkyl, for example n-decyl, or alkylaminoalkyl, for example n-decylaminoethyl. "Optionally substituted vancomycin aglycone" with respect to the multibinding agents of the invention refers to vancomycin aglycone in which the hydroxy group at any position, particularly the hydroxy group at the [O] position, the [R] position, the carboxy groups at the [C] position, or the amine group at the [N] position, that are not attached to the linker X may or may not be substituted by various groups -R^a as defined above.

"Transglycosylase enzyme substrate" as used herein denotes the molecular target of the transglycosylase enzyme. The substrate binds to the enzyme and eventually results in the synthesis of the bacterial cell wall. The action of this enzyme is inhibited by a ligand domain that binds to the enzyme itself and/or the enzyme substrate. A ligand such as vancomycin

binds to this substrate and in effect "sequesters" the substrate to prevent its recognition by the enzyme and subsequent use in the construction of the bacterial cell wall. There is also a growing feeling that some glycopeptides or derivatives thereof may directly bind to and inhibit the transglycolase.

The term "multibinding compound or agent" refers to a compound that is capable of multivalency, as defined below, and which has 2-10 ligands covalently bound to one or more linkers. In all cases, each ligand and linker in the multibinding compound is independently selected such that the multibinding compound includes both symmetric compounds (i.e., where each ligand as well as each linker is identical) and asymmetric compounds ((i.e., where at least one of the ligands is different from the other ligand(s) and/or at least one linker is different from the other linker(s)). Multibinding compounds provide a biological and/or therapeutic effect greater than the aggregate of unlinked ligands equivalent thereto which are made available for binding. That is to say that the biological and/or therapeutic effect of the ligands attached to the multibinding compound is greater than that achieved by the same amount of unlinked ligands made available for binding to the ligand binding sites (receptors). The phrase "increased biological or therapeutic effect" includes, for example: increased affinity, increased selectivity for target, increased specificity for target, increased potency, increased efficacy, decreased toxicity, improved duration of activity or action, increased ability to kill cells such as fungal pathogens, cancer cells, etc., decreased side effects, increased therapeutic index, improved bioavailibity, improved pharmacokinetics, improved activity spectrum, and the like. The multibinding compounds of this invention will exhibit at least one and preferably more than one of the above-mentioned affects.

The term "univalency" as used herein refers to a single binding interaction between one ligand as defined herein with one ligand binding site as defined herein. It should be noted that a compound having multiple copies of a ligand (or ligands) exhibit univalency when only one ligand is interacting with a ligand binding site. Examples of univalent interactions are depicted below.



The term "multivalency" as used herein refers to the concurrent binding of from 2 to 10 linked ligands (which may be the same or different) and two or more corresponding ligand binding sites which may be the same or different.

For example, two ligands connected through a linker that bind concurrently to two ligand binding sites would be considered as bivalency; three ligands thus connected would be an example of trivalency. An example of trivalent binding, illustrating a multibinding compound bearing three ligands versus a monovalent binding interaction, is shown below:

univalent interaction

trivalent interaction

It should be understood that not all compounds that contain multiple copies of a ligand attached to a linker or to linkers necessarily exhibit the phenomena of multivalency, i.e., that the biological and/or therapeutic effect of the multibinding agent is greater than the sum of the aggregate of unlinked ligands made available for binding to the ligand binding site

(receptor). For multivalency to occur, the ligands that are connected by a linker or linkers have to be presented to their ligand binding sites by the linker(s) in a specific manner in order to bring about the desired ligand-orienting result, and thus produce a multibinding event.

The term "potency" refers to the minimum concentration at which a ligand is able to achieve a desirable biological or therapeutic effect. The potency of a ligand is typically proportional to its affinity for its ligand binding site. In some cases, the potency may be non-linearly correlated with its affinity. In comparing the potency of two drugs, e.g., a multibinding agent and the aggregate of its unlinked ligand, the dose-response curve of each is determined under identical test conditions (e.g., in an *in vitro* or *in vivo* assay, in an appropriate animal model). The finding that the multibinding agent produces an equivalent biological or therapeutic effect at a lower concentration than the aggregate unlinked ligand is indicative of enhanced potency.

The term "selectivity" or "specificity" is a measure of the binding preferences of a ligand for different ligand binding sites (receptors). The selectivity of a ligand with respect to its target ligand binding site relative to another ligand binding site is given by the ratio of the respective values of K_d (i.e., the dissociation constants for each ligand-receptor complex) or, in cases where a biological effect is observed below the K_d, the ratio of the respective EC_{50}'s (i.e., the concentrations that produce 50% of the maximum response for the ligand interacting with the two distinct ligand binding sites (receptors)).

The term "ligand binding site" denotes the site on a penicillin binding proteins, a transpeptidase enzyme, penicillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, beta lactamase enzyme, a transpeptidase enzyme substrate, a transglycosylase enzyme and/or transglycosylase enzyme substrate that recognizes a ligand domain and provides a binding partner for the ligand. The ligand binding site may be defined by monomeric or multimeric structures. This interaction may be capable of producing a unique biological effect, for example, agonism, antagonism, and modulatory effects, or it may maintain an ongoing biological event, and the like.

It should be recognized that the ligand binding sites of the enzyme or the receptor that participate in biological multivalent binding interactions are constrained to varying degrees by their intra- and inter-molecular associations. For example, ligand binding sites may be

covalently joined to a single structure, noncovalently associated in a multimeric structure, embedded in a membrane or polymeric matrix, and so on and therefore have less translational and rotational freedom than if the same structures were present as monomers in solution.

The term "inert organic solvent" or "inert solvent" means a solvent which is inert under the conditions of the reaction being described in conjunction therewith including, by way of example only, benzene, toluene, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dimethylformamide, chloroform, methylene chloride, diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, acetone, methylethyl ketone, methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, *t*-butanol, dioxane, pyridine, and the like. Unless specified to the contrary, the solvents used in the reactions described herein are inert solvents.

The term "treatment" refers to any treatment of a pathologic condition in a mammal, particularly a human, and includes:

(i) preventing the pathologic condition from occurring in a subject which may be predisposed to the condition but has not yet been diagnosed with the condition and, accordingly, the treatment constitutes prophylactic treatment for the disease condition;

(ii) inhibiting the pathologic condition, i.e., arresting its development;

(iii) relieving the pathologic condition, i.e., causing regression of the pathologic condition; or

(iv) relieving the conditions mediated by the pathologic condition.

The term "pathologic condition which is modulated by treatment with a ligand" covers all disease states (i.e., pathologic conditions) which are generally acknowledged in the art to be usefully treated with a ligand that is an antibacterial agent, and those disease states which have been found to be usefully treated by a specific multibinding compound of our invention.

The term "therapeutically effective amount" refers to that amount of multibinding compound which is sufficient to effect treatment, as defined above, when administered to a mammal in need of such treatment. The therapeutically effective amount will vary depending upon the subject and disease condition being treated, the weight and age of the subject, the severity of the disease condition, the manner of administration and the like, which can readily be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art.

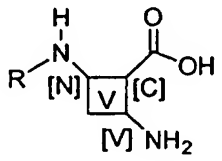
The term "linker", identified where appropriate by the symbol 'X' refers to a group or

groups that covalently attaches from 2 to 10 ligands (as identified above) in a manner that provides for a compound capable of multivalency. Among other features, the linker is a ligand-orienting entity that permits attachment of at least two copies of a ligand (which may be the same or different) thereto. In some cases, the linker may itself be biologically active. The term "linker" does not, however, extend to cover solid inert supports such as beads, glass particles, fibers, and the like. But it is understood that the multibinding compounds of this invention can be attached to a solid support if desired. For example, such attachment to solid supports can be made for use in separation and purification processes and similar applications.

The extent to which multivalent binding is realized depends upon the efficiency with which the linker or linkers that joins the ligands presents these ligands to the array of available ligand binding sites. Beyond presenting these ligands for multivalent interactions with ligand binding sites, the linker or linkers spatially constrains these interactions to occur within dimensions defined by the linker or linkers. Thus, the structural features of the linker (valency, geometry, orientation, size, flexibility, chemical composition, etc.) are features of multibinding agents that play an important role in determining their activities.

The linkers used in this invention are selected to allow multivalent binding of ligands to the ligand binding sites of an enzyme involved in cell wall biosynthesis and metabolism, a precursor used in the synthesis of the bacterial cell wall and/or the cell surface, whether such sites are located interiorly, both interiorly and on the periphery of the enzyme structure, or at any intermediate position thereof.

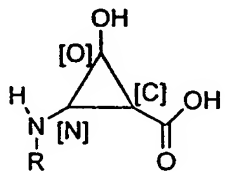
In the figures 9, 10, 14-16, glycopeptides are depicted in a simplified form as a shaded box that shows only the carboxy terminus, labeled [C], the sugar amine terminus (e.g., vancosamine), labeled [V], and the "non-sugar" amino terminus, labeled [N] as follows:



where R is hydrogen (as N-desmethylvancomycin) or methyl (as in vancomycin).

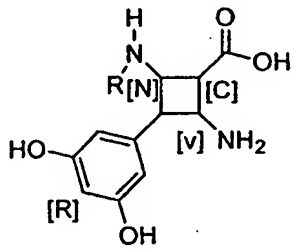
It can be seen by way of exemplification that one class of multivalent compounds that fall within the scope of the definition of Formula I include compounds wherein the glycopeptide ligand is connected by one or more linkers at the [C], [V], or [N] terminus.

Another class of multivalent compounds that fall within the scope of the definition of Formula I include compounds where the aglycone derivatives of glycopeptides. depicted as a triangle that shows only the carboxyl terminus, labeled [C], the aglycone hydroxy terminus. labeled [O], and the "non-sugar" amino terminus, labeled [N] as follows:



where R is hydrogen (as in N-desmethylvancomycin aglycone) or methyl (as in vancomycin aglycone) wherein the aglycone derivatives ligand is connected by one or more linkers at the [C], [V], or [N] terminus..

A third class of compounds falling within the scope of the invention are those in which the glycopeptides, or aglycone derivatives thereof, are linked via the [R] position. Reaction schemes that exemplify this linking strategy depict the ligands in a simplified form as above, i.e., as a shaded box in which the carboxyl terminus is labeled [C], the vancosamine amino terminus is labeled [V], and the "non-sugar" amino terminus is labeled [N], with the addition of the [R] position as a resorcinol derivative as shown below:



where R is hydrogen or methyl.

GENERAL SYNTHETIC SCHEME

Compounds of this invention can be made by the methods depicted in the reaction schemes shown below.

The starting materials and reagents used in preparing these compounds are either available from commercial suppliers such as Aldrich Chemical Co., (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA), Bachem (Torrance, California, USA), Emka-Chemie, or Sigma (St. Louis, Missouri, USA) or are prepared by methods known to those skilled in the art following procedures set forth in references such as Fieser and Fieser's Reagents for Organic Synthesis, Volumes 1-15 (John Wiley and Sons, 1991); Rodd's Chemistry of Carbon Compounds, Volumes 1-5 and Supplementals (Elsevier Science Publishers, 1989), Organic Reactions, Volumes 1-40 (John Wiley and Sons, 1991), March's Advanced Organic Chemistry, (John Wiley and Sons, 4th Edition), and Larock's Comprehensive Organic Transformations (VCH Publishers Inc., 1989).

The starting materials and the intermediates of the reaction may be isolated and purified if desired using conventional techniques, including but not limited to filtration, distillation, crystallization, chromatography, and the like. Such materials may be characterized using conventional means, including physical constants and spectral data.

Furthermore, it will be appreciated that where typical or preferred process conditions (i.e., reaction temperatures, times, mole ratios of reactants, solvents, pressures, etc.) are given, other process conditions can also be used unless otherwise stated. Optimum reaction conditions may vary with the particular reactants or solvent used, but such conditions can be determined by one skilled in the art by routine optimization procedures.

Additionally, as will be apparent to those skilled in the art, conventional protecting groups may be necessary to prevent certain functional groups from undergoing undesired reactions. The choice of a suitable protecting group for a particular functional group as well as suitable conditions for protection and deprotection are well known in the art. For example, numerous protecting groups, and their introduction and removal, are described in T. W. Greene and G. M. Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Second Edition, Wiley, New York, 1991, and references cited therein.

These schemes are merely illustrative of some methods by which the compounds of

this invention can be synthesized, and various modifications to these schemes can be made and will be suggested to one skilled in the art having referred to this disclosure.

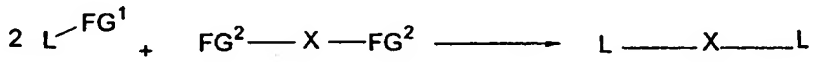
Preparation of a multibinding compound of Formula (I)

In general, a bivalent multibinding compound of Formula (I) can be prepared as illustrated and described in Scheme A below.

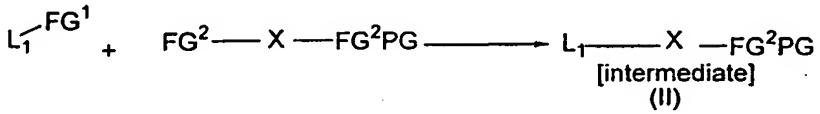
A bivalent multibinding compound of Formula (I) can be prepared by covalently attaching the ligands, L, to a linker, X, as shown in Scheme A below.

Scheme A

Method (a)



Method (b)



In method (a), a bivalent multibinding compound of Formula (I) is prepared in one step, by covalently attaching the ligands, L, to a linker, X, where FG^1 and FG^2 represent a functional group such as halo, pseudohalides, boronates, amino, hydroxy, thio, aldehyde, ketone, carboxy, carboxy derivatives such as acid halide, ester, amido, and the like. This method is preferred for preparing compounds of Formula (I) where both the ligands are identical.

In method (b), the compounds of Formula (I) are prepared in a stepwise manner by covalently attaching one equivalent of a ligand, L_1, with a ligand X where FG^1 and FG^2 represent a functional group as defined above, and FG^2PG is a protected functional group to

give an intermediate of formula (II). Deprotection of the second functional group on the ligand, followed by reaction with a ligand L_2, which may be same or different than ligand L_1, then provides a compound of Formula (I). This method is suitable for preparing compounds of Formula (I) where the ligands are the non-identical.

The ligands are covalently attached to the linker using conventional chemical techniques providing for covalent linkage of the ligand to the linker. Reaction chemistries resulting in such linkages are well known in the art and involve the use of complementary functional groups on the linker and ligand as shown in Table I below.

Table I

Representative Complementary Binding Chemistries

First Reactive Group	Second Reactive Group	Linkage
carboxyl	amine	amide
sulfonyl halide	amine	sulfonamide
hydroxyl	alkyl/aryl halide	ether
hydroxyl	isocyanate	urethane
amine	epoxide	β-hydroxyamine
amine	alkyl/aryl halide	alkylamine
hydroxyl	carboxyl	ester
amine	aldehyde/$NaCNBH_3$	amine
hydroxylamine	sulfonyl halide	sulfonamide
aldehyde	amine/$NaCHBH_3$	amine
aldehyde	amine/$NaCHBH_3$	amine
amine	isocynate	urea

By way of example, reaction between a carboxylic acid of either the linker or the β-lactam and a primary or secondary amine of the β-lactam or the linker in the presence of suitable, well-known activating agents such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, results in formation of an amide bond covalently linking the β-lactam to the linker; reaction between an amine group of either the linker or the β-lactam and a sulfonyl halide of the β-lactam or the linker,

in the presence of a base such as triethylamine, pyridine, an the like results in formation of a sulfonamide bond covalently linking the β-lactam to the linker; and reaction between an alcohol or phenol group of either the linker or the β-lactam and an alkyl or aryl halide of the β-lactam or the β-lactam in the presence of a base such as triethylamine, pyridine, and the like, results in formation of an ether bond covalently linking the β-lactam to the linker.

Any compound which is an antibacterial agent can be used as a ligand in this invention. Typically, a compound selected for use as a ligand will have at least one functional group, such as an amino, hydroxyl, thiol or carboxyl group and the like, which allows the compound to be readily coupled to the linker. Compounds having such functionality are either known in the art or can be prepared by routine modification of known compounds using conventional reagents and procedures.

Linkers can be attached to different positions on the ligand molecule to achieve different orientations of the ligand domains, and thereby facilitate multivalency. While a number of positions on the ligands are synthetically practical for linking, it is preferred to preserve those ligand substructures which are most important for ligand-receptor binding.

It will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the above chemistries are not limited to preparing bivalent multibinding compounds of Formula (I) and can be used to prepare tri-, tetra-, etc., multibinding compounds of Formula (I).

The linker is attached to the ligand at a position that retains ligand domain-ligand binding site interaction and specifically which permits the ligand domain of the ligand to orient itself to bind to the ligand binding site. Such positions and synthetic protocols for linkage are well known in the art. The term linker embraces everything that is not considered to be part of the ligand.

The relative orientation in which the ligand domains are displayed derives from the particular point or points of attachment of the ligands to the linker, and on the framework geometry. The determination of where acceptable substitutions can be made on a ligand is typically based on prior knowledge of structure-activity relationships (SAR) of the ligand and/or congeners and/or structural information about ligand-receptor complexes (e.g., X-ray crystallography, NMR, and the like). Such positions and the synthetic methods for covalent attachment are well known in the art. Following attachment to the selected linker (or

attachment to a significant portion of the linker, for example 2-10 atoms of the linker), the univalent linker-ligand conjugate may be tested for retention of activity in the relevant assay.

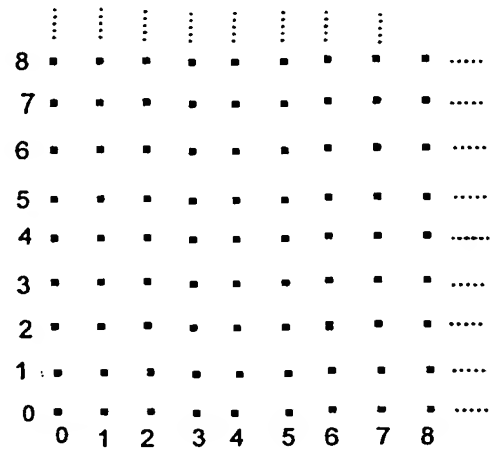
The linker, when covalently attached to multiple copies of the ligands, provides a biocompatible, substantially non-immunogenic multibinding compound. The biological activity of the multibinding compound is highly sensitive to the valency, geometry, composition, size, flexibility or rigidity, etc. of the linker and, in turn, on the overall structure of the multibinding compound, as well as the presence or absence of anionic or cationic charge, the relative hydrophobicity/hydrophilicity of the linker, and the like on the linker. Accordingly, the linker is preferably chosen to maximize the biological activity of the multibinding compound. The linker may be chosen to enhance the biological activity of the molecule. In general, the linker may be chosen from any organic molecule construct that orients two or more ligands to their ligand binding sites to permit multivalency. In this regard, the linker can be considered as a "framework" on which the ligands are arranged in order to bring about the desired ligand-orienting result, and thus produce a multibinding compound.

For example, different orientations can be achieved by including in the framework groups containing mono- or polycyclic groups, including aryl and/or heteroaryl groups, or structures incorporating one or more carbon-carbon multiple bonds (alkenyl, alkenylene, alkynyl or alkynylene groups). Other groups can also include oligomers and polymers which are branched- or straight-chain species. In preferred embodiments, rigidity is imparted by the presence of cyclic groups (e.g., aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, etc.). In other preferred embodiments, the ring is a six or ten member ring. In still further preferred embodiments, the ring is an aromatic ring such as, for example, phenyl or naphthyl.

Different hydrophobic/hydrophilic characteristics of the linker as well as the presence or absence of charged moieties can readily be controlled by the skilled artisan. For example, the hydrophobic nature of a linker derived from hexamethylene diamine ($H_2N(CH_2)_6NH_2$) or related polyamines can be modified to be substantially more hydrophilic by replacing the alkylene group with a poly(oxyalkylene) group such as found in the commercially available "Jeffamines".

Different frameworks can be designed to provide preferred orientations of the ligands.

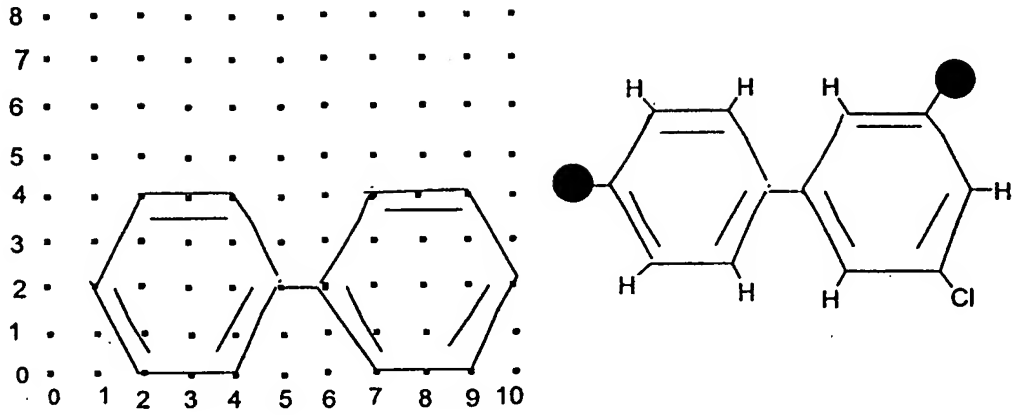
Such frameworks may be represented by using an array of dots (as shown below) wherein each dot may potentially be an atom, such as C, O, N, S, P, H, F, Cl, Br, and F or the dot may alternatively indicate the absence of an atom at that position. To facilitate the understanding of the framework structure, the framework is illustrated as a two dimensional array in the following diagram, although clearly the framework is a three dimensional array in practice:



Each dot is either an atom, chosen from carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, or halogen, or the dot represents a point in space (i.e., an absence of an atom). As is apparent to the skilled artisan, only certain atoms on the grid have the ability to act as an attachment point for the ligands, namely, C, O, N, S and P.

Atoms can be connected to each other via bonds (single, double or triple bonds with acceptable resonance and tautomeric forms), with regard to the usual constraints of chemical bonding. Ligands may be attached to the framework via single, double or triple bonds (with chemically acceptable tautomeric and resonance forms). Multiple ligand groups (2 to 10) can be attached to the framework such that the minimal, shortest path distance between adjacent ligand groups does not exceed 100 atoms. Preferably, the linker connections to the ligand is selected such that the maximum spatial distance between two adjacent ligands is no more than 100Å.

An example of a linker as presented by the grid is shown below for a biphenyl construct.



Nodes (1,2), (2,0), (4,4), (5,2), (4,0), (6,2), (7,4), (9,4), (10,2), (9,0), (7,0) all represent carbon atoms. Node (10,0) represents a chlorine atom. All other nodes (or dots) are points in space (i.e., represent an absence of atoms).

Nodes (1,2) and (9,4) are attachment points. Hydrogen atoms are affixed to nodes (2,4), (4,4), (4,0), (2,0), (7,4), (10,2) and (7,0). Nodes (5,2) and (6,2) are connected by a single bond.

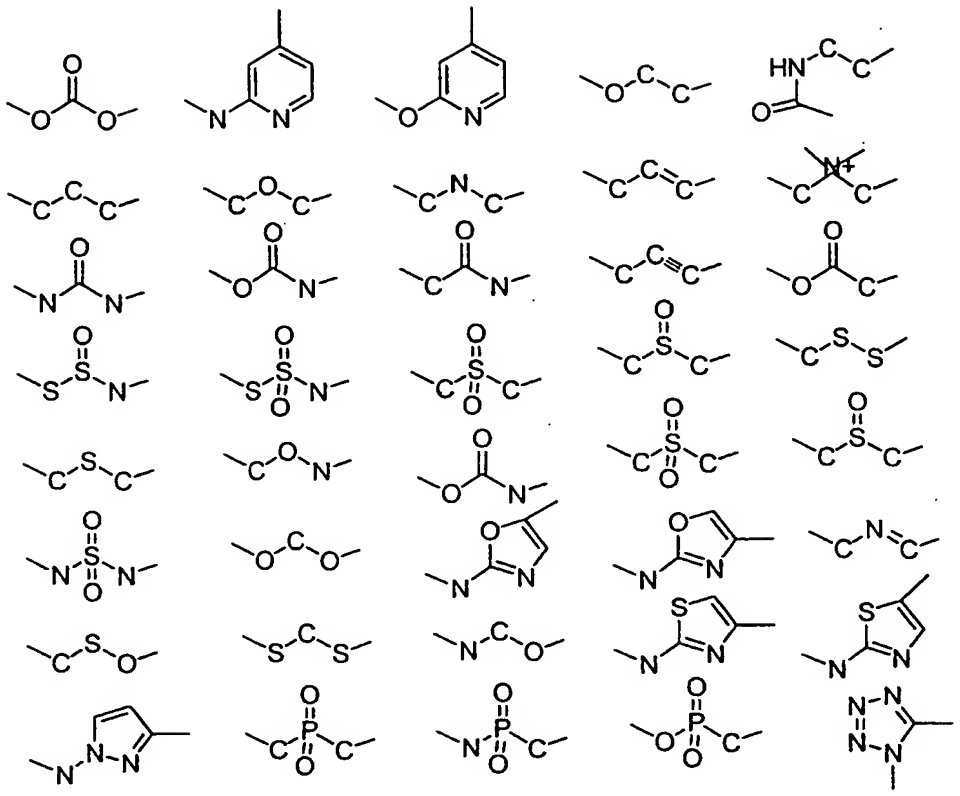
The carbon atoms present are connected by either a single or double bonds, taking into consideration the principle of resonance and/or tautomerism.

The intersection of the framework (linker) and the ligand group, and indeed, the framework (linker) itself can have many different bonding patterns. Examples of acceptable patterns of three contiguous atom arrangements are shown in the following diagram:

CCC	NCC	OCC	SCC	PCC
CCN	NCN	OCN	SCN	PCN
CCO	NCO	OCO	SCO	PCO
CCS	NCS	OCS	SCS	PCS
CCP	NCP	OCP	SCP	PCP
CNC	NNC	ONC	SNC	PNC
CNN	NNN	ONN	SNN	PNN
CNO	NNO	ONO	SNO	PNO
CNS	NNS	ONS	SNS	PNS
CNP	NNP	ONP	SNP	PNP
COC	NOC	OOC	SOC	POC
COO	NON	OON	SON	PON
COC	NOO	OOO	SOO	POO
COP	NOP	OOS	SOS	POS
		OOP	SOP	POP
CSC	NSC			
CSN	NSN	OSC	SSC	PSC
CSO	NSO	OSN	SSN	PSN
CSS	NSS	OSO	SSO	PSO
CSP	NSP	OSS	SSS	PSS
		OSP	SSP	PSP
CPC	NPC			
CPN	NPN	OPC	SPC	PPC
CPO	NPO	OPN	SPN	PPN
CPS	NPS	OPO	SPO	PPO
CPP	NPP	OPS	SPS	PPS
		OPP	SPP	PPP

One skilled in the art would be able to identify bonding patterns that would produce multivalent compounds. Methods for producing these bonding arrangements are described in March, "Advanced Organic Chemistry", 4th Edition, Wiley-Interscience, New York, New York (1992). These arrangements are described in the grid of dots shown in the scheme above. All of the possible arrangements for the five most preferred atoms are shown. Each atom has a variety of acceptable oxidation states. The bonding arrangements underlined are less acceptable and are not preferred.

Examples of molecular structures in which the above bonding patterns could be employed as components of the linker are shown below.



The identification of an appropriate framework geometry and size for ligand domain presentation are important steps in the construction of a multibinding compound with enhanced activity. Systematic spatial searching strategies can be used to aid in the identification of preferred frameworks through an iterative process. Figure 1 illustrates a useful strategy for determining an optimal framework display orientation for ligand domains. Various other strategies are known to those skilled in the art of molecular design and can be used for preparing compounds of this invention.

As shown in Figure 1, display vectors around similar central core structures such as a phenyl structure (Panel A) and a cyclohexane structure (Panel B) can be varied, as can the spacing of the ligand domain from the core structure (i.e., the length of the attaching moiety). It is to be noted that core structures other than those shown here can be used for determining the optimal framework display orientation of the ligands. The process may require the use of

multiple copies of the same central core structure or combinations of different types of display cores.

The above-described process can be extended to trimers (Figure 2) and compounds of higher valency (Figures 3 and 4).

Assays of each of the individual compounds of a collection generated as described above will lead to a subset of compounds with the desired enhanced activities (e.g., potency, selectivity, etc.). The analysis of this subset using a technique such as Ensemble Molecular Dynamics will provide a framework orientation that favors the properties desired. A wide diversity of linkers is commercially available (see, e.g., Available Chemical Directory (ACD)). Many of the linkers that are suitable for use in this invention fall into this category. Other can be readily synthesized by methods well known in the art and/or are described below.

Having selected a preferred framework geometry, the physical properties of the linker can be optimized by varying the chemical composition thereof. The composition of the linker can be varied in numerous ways to achieve the desired physical properties for the multibinding compound.

It can therefore be seen that there is a plethora of possibilities for the composition of a linker. Examples of linkers include aliphatic moieties, aromatic moieties, steroidal moieties, peptides, and the like. Specific examples are peptides or polyamides, hydrocarbons, aromatic groups, ethers, lipids, cationic or anionic groups, or a combination thereof.

Examples are given below, but it should be understood that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention. For example, properties of the linker can be modified by the addition or insertion of ancillary groups into or onto the linker, for example, to change the solubility of the multibinding compound (in water, fats, lipids, biological fluids, etc.), hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, linker flexibility, antigenicity, stability, and the like. For example, the introduction of one or more poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) groups onto or into the linker enhances the hydrophilicity and water solubility of the multibinding compound, increases both molecular weight and molecular size and, depending on the nature of the unPEGylated linker, may increase the *in vivo* retention time. Further PEG may decrease antigenicity and

potentially enhances the overall rigidity of the linker.

Ancillary groups which enhance the water solubility/hydrophilicity of the linker and, accordingly, the resulting multibinding compounds are useful in practicing this invention. Thus, it is within the scope of the present invention to use ancillary groups such as, for example, small repeating units of ethylene glycols, alcohols, polyols (e.g., glycerin, glycerol propoxylate, saccharides, including mono-, oligosaccharides, etc.), carboxylates (e.g., small repeating units of glutamic acid, acrylic acid, etc.), amines (e.g., tetraethylenepentamine), and the like) to enhance the water solubility and/or hydrophilicity of the multibinding compounds of this invention. In preferred embodiments, the ancillary group used to improve water solubility/hydrophilicity will be a polyether .

The incorporation of lipophilic ancillary groups within the structure of the linker to enhance the lipophilicity and/or hydrophobicity of the multibinding compounds described herein is also within the scope of this invention. Lipophilic groups useful with the linkers of this invention include, by way of example only, aryl and heteroaryl groups which, as above, may be either unsubstituted or substituted with other groups, but are at least substituted with a group which allows their covalent attachment to the linker. Other lipophilic groups useful with the linkers of this invention include fatty acid derivatives which do not form bilayers in aqueous medium until higher concentrations are reached.

Also within the scope of this invention is the use of ancillary groups which result in the multibinding compound being incorporated or anchored into a vesicle or other membranous structure such as a liposome or a micelle. The term "lipid" refers to any fatty acid derivative that is capable of forming a bilayer or a micelle such that a hydrophobic portion of the lipid material orients toward the bilayer while a hydrophilic portion orients toward the aqueous phase. Hydrophilic characteristics derive from the presence of phosphato, carboxylic, sulfato, amino, sulfhydryl, nitro and other like groups well known in the art. Hydrophobicity could be conferred by the inclusion of groups that include, but are not limited to, long chain saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups of up to 20 carbon atoms and such groups substituted by one or more aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and/or heterocyclic group(s). Preferred lipids are phosphglycerides and sphingolipids, representative examples of which include phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine,

phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidic acid, palmitoyleoyl phosphatidylcholine, lysophosphatidylcholine, lysophosphatidyl-ethanolamine, dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine, dioleoylphosphatidylcholine, distearoyl-phosphatidylcholine or dilinoleoylphosphatidylcholine could be used. Other compounds lacking phosphorus, such as sphingolipid and glycosphingolipid families are also within the group designated as lipid. Additionally, the amphipathic lipids described above may be mixed with other lipids including triglycerides and sterols.

The flexibility of the linker can be manipulated by the inclusion of ancillary groups which are bulky and/or rigid. The presence of bulky or rigid groups can hinder free rotation about bonds in the linker or bonds between the linker and the ancillary group(s) or bonds between the linker and the functional groups. Rigid groups can include, for example, those groups whose conformational lability is restrained by the presence of rings and/or multiple bonds within the group, for example, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, and heterocyclic groups. Other groups which can impart rigidity include polypeptide groups such as oligo- or polyproline chains.

Rigidity can also be imparted electrostatically. Thus, if the ancillary groups are either positively or negatively charged, the similarly charged ancillary groups will force the presenter linker into a configuration affording the maximum distance between each of the like charges. The energetic cost of bringing the like-charged groups closer to each other will tend to hold the linker in a configuration that maintains the separation between the like-charged ancillary groups. Further ancillary groups bearing opposite charges will tend to be attracted to their oppositely charged counterparts and potentially may enter into both inter- and intramolecular ionic bonds. This non-covalent mechanism will tend to hold the linker into a conformation which allows bonding between the oppositely charged groups. The addition of ancillary groups which are charged, or alternatively, bear a latent charge when deprotected, following addition to the linker, include deprotectation of a carboxyl, hydroxyl, thiol or amino group by a change in pH, oxidation, reduction or other mechanisms known to those skilled in the art which result in removal of the protecting group, is within the scope of this invention.

Rigidity may also be imparted by internal hydrogen bonding or by hydrophobic

collapse.

Bulky groups can include, for example, large atoms, ions (e.g., iodine, sulfur, metal ions, etc.) or groups containing large atoms, polycyclic groups, including aromatic groups, non-aromatic groups and structures incorporating one or more carbon-carbon multiple bonds (i.e., alkenes and alkynes). Bulky groups can also include oligomers and polymers which are branched- or straight-chain species. Species that are branched are expected to increase the rigidity of the structure more per unit molecular weight gain than are straight-chain species.

In preferred embodiments, rigidity is imparted by the presence of cyclic groups (e.g., aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, etc.). In other preferred embodiments, the linker comprises one or more six-membered rings. In still further preferred embodiments, the ring is an aryl group such as, for example, phenyl or naphthyl.

In view of the above, it is apparent that the appropriate selection of a linker group providing suitable orientation, restricted/unrestricted rotation, the desired degree of hydrophobicity/hydrophilicity, etc. is well within the skill of the art. Eliminating or reducing antigenicity of the multibinding compounds described herein is also within the scope of this invention. In certain cases, the antigenicity of a multibinding compound may be eliminated or reduced by use of groups such as, for example, poly(ethylene glycol).

As explained above, the multibinding compounds described herein comprise 2-10 ligands attached to a linker that attaches the ligands in such a manner that they are presented to the enzyme for multivalent interactions with ligand binding sites thereon/therein. The linker spatially constrains these interactions to occur within dimensions defined by the linker. This and other factors increases the biological activity of the multibinding compound as compared to the same number of ligands made available in monobinding form.

The compounds of this invention are preferably represented by the empirical Formula $(L)_p(X)_q$ where L, X, p and q are as defined above. This is intended to include the several ways in which the ligands can be linked together in order to achieve the objective of multivalency, and a more detailed explanation is described below.

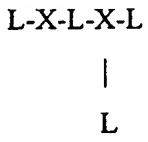
As noted previously, the linker may be considered as a framework to which ligands are attached. Thus, it should be recognized that the ligands can be attached at any suitable position on this framework, for example, at the termini of a linear chain or at any intermediate

position.

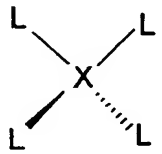
The simplest and most preferred multibinding compound is a bivalent compound which can be represented as L-X-L, where each L is independently a ligand which may be the same or different and each X is independently the linker. Examples of such bivalent compounds are provided in FIG. 1 where each shaded circle represents a ligand. A trivalent compound could also be represented in a linear fashion, i.e., as a sequence of repeated units L-X-L-X-L, in which L is a ligand and is the same or different at each occurrence, as can X. However, a trimer can also be a radial multibinding compound comprising three ligands attached to a central core, and thus represented as $(L)_3X$, where the linker X could include, for example, an aryl or cycloalkyl group. Illustrations of trivalent and tetravalent compounds of this invention are found in FIG.s 2 and 3 respectively where, again, the shaded circles represent ligands. Tetravalent compounds can be represented in a linear array, e.g.,

L-X-L-X-L-X-L

in a branched array, e.g.,



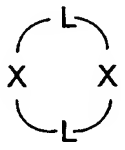
(a branched construct analogous to the isomers of butane -- *n*-butyl, *iso*-butyl, *sec*-butyl, and *t*-butyl) or in a tetrahedral array, e.g.,



where X and L are as defined herein. Alternatively, it could be represented as an alkyl, aryl or cycloalkyl derivative as above with four (4) ligands attached to the core linker.

The same considerations apply to higher multibinding compounds of this invention containing 5-10 ligands as illustrated in FIG. 4 where, as before, the shaded circles represent ligands. However, for multibinding agents attached to a central linker such as aryl or cycloalkyl, there is a self-evident constraint that there must be sufficient attachment sites on the linker to accommodate the number of ligands present; for example, a benzene ring could not directly accommodate more than 6 ligands, whereas a multi-ring linker (e.g., biphenyl) could accommodate a larger number of ligands.

Certain of the above described compounds may alternatively be represented as cyclic chains of the form:



and variants thereof.

All of the above variations are intended to be within the scope of the invention defined by the Formula $(L)_p(X)_q$.

Additionally, the linker moiety can be optionally substituted at any atom therein by one or more alkyl, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclic group.

In view of the above description of the linker, it is understood that the term "linker" when used in combination with the term "multibinding compound" includes both a covalently contiguous single linker (e.g., L-X-L) and multiple covalently non-contiguous linkers (L-X-L-X-L) within the multibinding compound.

Combinatorial Libraries

The methods described above lend themselves to combinatorial approaches for identifying multimeric compounds which possess multibinding properties.

Specifically, factors such as the proper juxtaposition of the individual ligands of a

multibinding compound with respect to the relevant array of binding sites on a target or targets is important in optimizing the interaction of the multibinding compound with its target(s) and to maximize the biological advantage through multivalency. One approach is to identify a library of candidate multibinding compounds with properties spanning the multibinding parameters that are relevant for a particular target. These parameters include: (1) the identity of ligand(s), (2) the orientation of ligands, (3) the valency of the construct, (4) linker length, (5) linker geometry, (6) linker physical properties, and (7) linker chemical functional groups.

Libraries of multimeric compounds potentially possessing multibinding properties (i.e., candidate multibinding compounds) and comprising a multiplicity of such variables are prepared and these libraries are then evaluated via conventional assays corresponding to the ligand selected and the multibinding parameters desired. Considerations relevant to each of these variables are set forth below:

Selection of ligand(s):

A single ligand or set of ligands is (are) selected for incorporation into the libraries of candidate multibinding compounds which library is directed against a particular biological target or targets. The only requirement for the ligands chosen is that they are capable of interacting with the selected target(s). Thus, ligands may be known drugs, modified forms of known drugs, substructures of known drugs or substrates of modified forms of known drugs (which are competent to interact with the target), or other compounds. Ligands are preferably chosen based on known favorable properties that may be projected to be carried over to or amplified in multibinding forms. Favorable properties include demonstrated safety and efficacy in human patients, appropriate PK/ADME profiles, synthetic accessibility, and desirable physical properties such as solubility, log P, etc. However, it is crucial to note that ligands which display an unfavorable property from among the previous list may obtain a more favorable property through the process of multibinding compound formation; i.e., ligands should not necessarily be excluded on such a basis. For example, a ligand that is not sufficiently potent at a particular target so as to be efficacious in a human patient may become highly potent and efficacious when presented in multibinding form. A ligand that is potent and efficacious but not of utility because of a non-mechanism-related toxic side effect may

have increased therapeutic index (increased potency relative to toxicity) as a multibinding compound. Compounds that exhibit short *in vivo* half-lives may have extended half-lives as multibinding compounds. Physical properties of ligands that limit their usefulness (e.g. poor bioavailability due to low solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity) may be rationally modulated in multibinding forms, providing compounds with physical properties consistent with the desired utility.

Orientation: selection of ligand attachment points and linking chemistry

Several points are chosen on each ligand at which to attach the ligand to the linker. The selected points on the ligand/linker for attachment are functionalized to contain complementary reactive functional groups. This permits probing the effects of presenting the ligands to their receptor(s) in multiple relative orientations, an important multibinding design parameter. The only requirement for choosing attachment points is that attaching to at least one of these points does not abrogate activity of the ligand. Such points for attachment can be identified by structural information when available. For example, inspection of a co-crystal structure of a protease inhibitor bound to its target allows one to identify one or more sites where linker attachment will not preclude the enzyme:inhibitor interaction. Alternatively, evaluation of ligand/target binding by nuclear magnetic resonance will permit the identification of sites non-essential for ligand/target binding. See, for example, Fesik, et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,891,643. When such structural information is not available, utilization of structure-activity relationships (SAR) for ligands will suggest positions where substantial structural variations are and are not allowed. In the absence of both structural and SAR information, a library is merely selected with multiple points of attachment to allow presentation of the ligand in multiple distinct orientations. Subsequent evaluation of this library will indicate what positions are suitable for attachment.

It is important to emphasize that positions of attachment that do abrogate the activity of the monomeric ligand may also be advantageously included in candidate multibinding compounds in the library provided that such compounds bear at least one ligand attached in a manner which does not abrogate intrinsic activity. This selection derives from, for example, heterobivalent interactions within the context of a single target molecule. For example, consider a receptor antagonist ligand bound to its target receptor, and then consider

modifying this ligand by attaching to it a second copy of the same ligand with a linker which allows the second ligand to interact with the same receptor molecule at sites proximal to the antagonist binding site, which include elements of the receptor that are not part of the formal antagonist binding site and/or elements of the matrix surrounding the receptor such as the membrane. Here, the most favorable orientation for interaction of the second ligand molecule with the receptor/matrix may be achieved by attaching it to the linker at a position which abrogates activity of the ligand at the formal antagonist binding site. Another way to consider this is that the SAR of individual ligands within the context of a multibinding structure is often different from the SAR of those same ligands in momomeric form.

The foregoing discussion focused on bivalent interactions of dimeric compounds bearing two copies of the same ligand joined to a single linker through different attachment points, one of which may abrogate the binding/activity of the monomeric ligand. It should also be understood that bivalent advantage may also be attained with heterodimeric constructs bearing two different ligands that bind to common or different targets. For example, a $5HT_4$ receptor antagonist and a bladder-selective muscarinic M_3 antagonist may be joined to a linker through attachment points which do not abrogate the binding affinity of the monomeric ligands for their respective receptor sites. The dimeric compound may achieve enhanced affinity for both receptors due to favorable interactions between the $5HT_4$ ligand and elements of the M_3 receptor proximal to the formal M_3 antagonist binding site and between the M_3 ligand and elements of the $5HT_4$ receptor proximal to the formal $5HT_4$ antagonist binding site. Thus, the dimeric compound may be more potent and selective antagonist of overactive bladder and a superior therapy for urinary urge incontinence.

Once the ligand attachment points have been chosen, one identifies the types of chemical linkages that are possible at those points. The most preferred types of chemical linkages are those that are compatible with the overall structure of the ligand (or protected forms of the ligand) readily and generally formed, stable and intrinsically inocuous under typical chemical and physiological conditions, and compatible with a large number of available linkers. Amide bonds, ethers, amines, carbamates, ureas, and sulfonamides are but a few examples of preferred linkages.

Linkers: spanning relevant multibinding parameters through selection of valency, linker

length, linker geometry, rigidity, physical properties, and chemical functional groups

In the library of linkers employed to generate the library of candidate multibinding compounds, the selection of linkers employed in this library of linkers takes into consideration the following factors:

Valency:

In most instances the library of linkers is initiated with divalent linkers. The choice of ligands and proper juxtaposition of two ligands relative to their binding sites permits such molecules to exhibit target binding affinities and specificities more than sufficient to confer biological advantage. Furthermore, divalent linkers or constructs are also typically of modest size such that they retain the desirable biodistribution properties of small molecules.

Linker length:

Linkers are chosen in a range of lengths to allow the spanning of a range of inter-ligand distances that encompass the distance preferable for a given divalent interaction. In some instances the preferred distance can be estimated rather precisely from high-resolution structural information of targets, typically enzymes and soluble receptor targets. In other instances where high-resolution structural information is not available (such as 7TM G-protein coupled receptors), one can make use of simple models to estimate the maximum distance between binding sites either on adjacent receptors or at different locations on the same receptor. In situations where two binding sites are present on the same target (or target subunit for multisubunit targets), preferred linker distances are 2-20 Å, with more preferred linker distances of 3-12 Å. In situations where two binding sites reside on separate (e.g., protein) target sites, preferred linker distances are 20-100 Å, with more preferred distances of 30-70 Å.

Linker geometry and rigidity:

The combination of ligand attachment site, linker length, linker geometry, and linker rigidity determine the possible ways in which the ligands of candidate multibinding compounds may be displayed in three dimensions and thereby presented to their binding sites. Linker geometry and rigidity are nominally determined by chemical composition and bonding pattern, which may be controlled and are systematically varied as another spanning function in a multibinding array. For example, linker geometry is varied by attaching two

ligands to the ortho, meta, and para positions of a benzene ring, or in *cis*- or *trans*-arrangements at the 1,1- vs. 1,2- vs. 1,3- vs. 1,4- positions around a cyclohexane core or in *cis*- or *trans*-arrangements at a point of ethylene unsaturation. Linker rigidity is varied by controlling the number and relative energies of different conformational states possible for the linker. For example, a divalent compound bearing two ligands joined by 1,8-octyl linker has many more degrees of freedom, and is therefore less rigid than a compound in which the two ligands are attached to the 4,4' positions of a biphenyl linker.

Linker physical properties:

The physical properties of linkers are nominally determined by the chemical constitution and bonding patterns of the linker, and linker physical properties impact the overall physical properties of the candidate multibinding compounds in which they are included. A range of linker compositions is typically selected to provide a range of physical properties (hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, amphiphilicity, polarization, acidity, and basicity) in the candidate multibinding compounds. The particular choice of linker physical properties is made within the context of the physical properties of the ligands they join and preferably the goal is to generate molecules with favorable PK/ADME properties. For example, linkers can be selected to avoid those that are too hydrophilic or too hydrophobic to be readily absorbed and/or distributed *in vivo*.

Linker chemical functional groups:

Linker chemical functional groups are selected to be compatible with the chemistry chosen to connect linkers to the ligands and to impart the range of physical properties sufficient to span initial examination of this parameter.

Combinatorial synthesis:

Having chosen a set of *n* ligands (*n* being determined by the sum of the number of different attachment points for each ligand chosen) and *m* linkers by the process outlined above, a library of (*n*!)*m* candidate divalent multibinding compounds is prepared which spans the relevant multibinding design parameters for a particular target. For example, an array generated from two ligands, one which has two attachment points (A1, A2) and one which has three attachment points (B1, B2, B3) joined in all possible combinations provide for at

least 15 possible combinations of multibinding compounds:

A1-A1	A1-A2	A1-B1	A1-B2	A1-B3	A2-A2	A2-B1	A2-B2
A2-B3	B1-B1	B1-B2	B1-B3	B2-B2	B2-B3	B3-B3	

When each of these combinations is joined by 10 different linkers, a library of 150 candidate multibinding compounds results.

Given the combinatorial nature of the library, common chemistries are preferably used to join the reactive functionalies on the ligands with complementary reactive functionalities on the linkers. The library therefore lends itself to efficient parallel synthetic methods. The combinatorial library can employ solid phase chemistries well known in the art wherein the ligand and/or linker is attached to a solid support. Alternatively and preferably, the combinatorial libary is prepared in the solution phase. After synthesis, candidate multibinding compounds are optionally purified before assaying for activity by, for example, chromatographic methods (e.g., HPLC).

Analysis of array by biochemical, analytical, pharmacological, and computational methods:

Various methods are used to characterize the properties and activities of the candidate multibinding compounds in the library to determine which compounds possess multibinding properties. Physical constants such as solubility under various solvent conditions and logD/clogD values are determined. A combination of NMR spectroscopy and computational methods is used to determine low-energy conformations of the candidate multibinding compounds in fluid media. The ability of the members of the library to bind to the desired target and other targets is determined by various standard methods, which include radioligand displacement assays for receptor and ion channel targets, and kinetic inhibition analysis for many enzyme targets. *In vitro* efficacy, such as for receptor agonists and antagonists, ion channel blockers, and antimicrobial activity, are determined. Pharmacological data, including oral absorption, everted gut penetration, other pharmacokinetic parameters and efficacy data are determined in appropriate models. In this way, key structure-activity relationships are obtained for multibinding design parameters which are then used to direct future work.

The members of the library which exhibit multibinding properties, as defined herein,

can be readily determined by conventional methods. First those members which exhibit multibinding properties are identified by conventional methods as described above including conventional assays (both *in vitro* and *in vivo*).

Second, ascertaining the structure of those compounds which exhibit multibinding properties can be accomplished via art recognized procedures. For example, each member of the library can be encrypted or tagged with appropriate information allowing determination of the structure of relevant members at a later time. See, for example, Dower, et al., International Patent Application Publication No. WO 93/06121; Brenner, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA, 89:5181 (1992); Gallop, et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,846,839; each of which are incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Alternatively, the structure of relevant multivalent compounds can also be determined from soluble and untagged libaries of candidate multivalent compounds by methods known in the art such as those described by Hindsgaul, et al., Canadian Patent Application No. 2,240,325 which was published on July 11, 1998. Such methods couple frontal affinity chromatography with mass spectroscopy to determine both the structure and relative binding affinities of candidate multibinding compounds to receptors.

The process set forth above for dimeric candidate multibinding compounds can, of course, be extended to trimeric candidate compounds and higher analogs thereof.

Follow-up synthesis and analysis of additional array(s):

Based on the information obtained through analysis of the initial library, an optional component of the process is to ascertain one or more promising multibinding "lead" compounds as defined by particular relative ligand orientations, linker lengths, linker geometries, etc. Additional libraries can then be generated around these leads to provide for further information regarding structure to activity relationships. These arrays typically bear more focused variations in linker structure in an effort to further optimize target affinity and/or activity at the target (antagonism, partial agonism, etc.), and/or alter physical properties. By iterative redesign/analysis using the novel principles of multibinding design along with classical medicinal chemistry, biochemistry, and pharmacology approaches, one is able to prepare and identify optimal multibinding compounds that exhibit biological advantage towards their targets and as therapeutic agents.

To further elaborate upon this procedure, suitable divalent linkers include, by way of example only, those derived from dicarboxylic acids, disulfonylhalides, dialdehydes, diketones, dihalides, diisocyanates,diamines, diols, mixtures of carboxylic acids, sulfonylhalides, aldehydes, ketones, halides, isocyanates, amines and diols. In each case, the carboxylic acid, sulfonylhalide, aldehyde, ketone, halide, isocyanate, amine and diol functional group is reacted with a complementary functionality on the ligand to form a covalent linkage.. Such complementary functionality is well known in the art as illustrated in the following table:

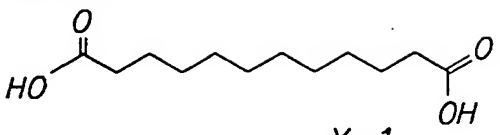
COMPLEMENTARY BINDING CHEMISTRIES

First Reactive Group	Second Reactive Group	Linkage
carboxyl	amine	amide
sulfonyl halide	amine	sulfonamide
hydroxyl	alkyl/aryl halide	ether
hydroxyl	isocyanate	urethane
amine	epoxide	β-hydroxyamine
amine	alkyl/aryl halide	alkylamine
hydroxyl	carboxyl	ester
amine	aldehyde/$NaCNBH_3$	amine
hydroxylamine	sulfonyl halide	sulfonamide
aldehyde	amine/$NaCHBH_3$	amine
aldehyde	amine/$NaCHBH_3$	amine
amine	isocynate	urea

Exemplary linkers include the following linkers identified as X-1 through X-418 as set forth below:

--65a--

Diacids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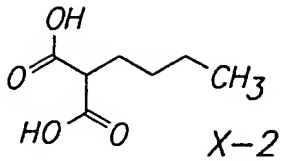
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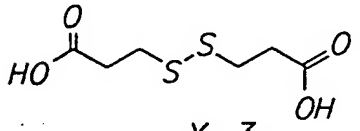
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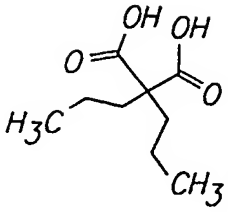
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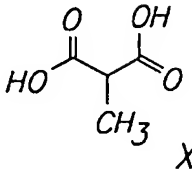
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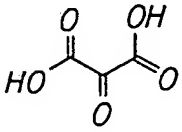
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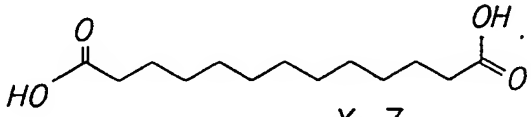
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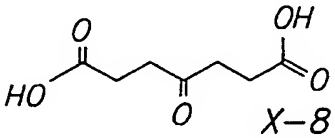
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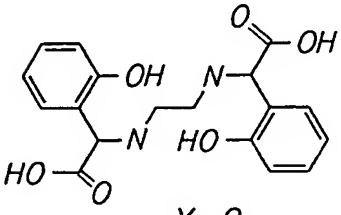
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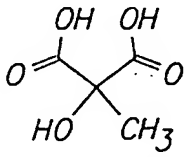
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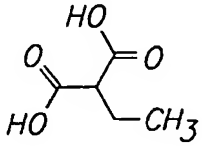
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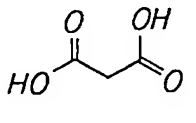
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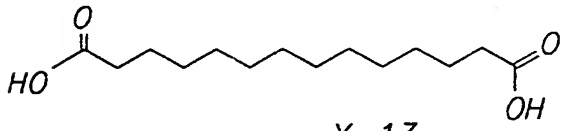
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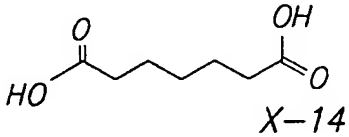
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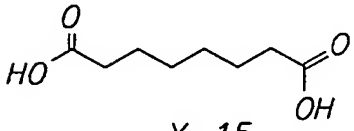
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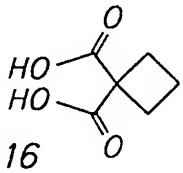
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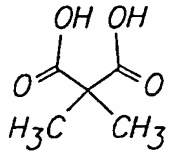
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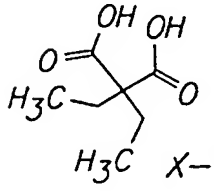
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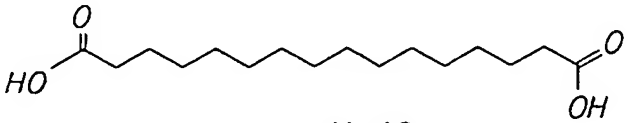
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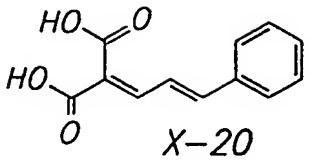
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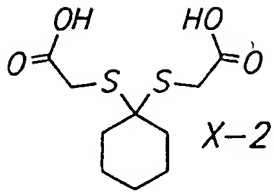
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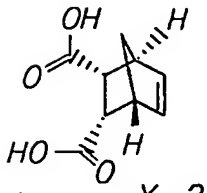
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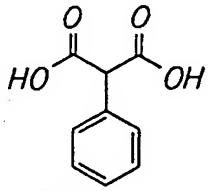
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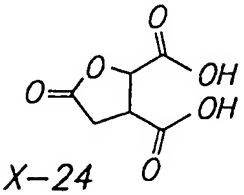
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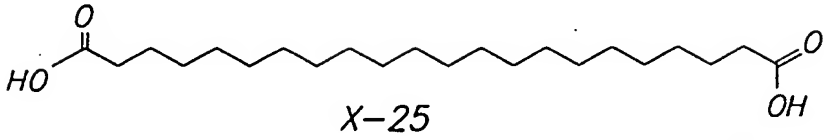
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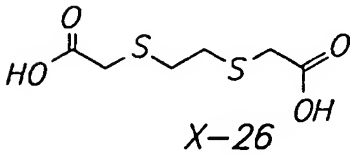
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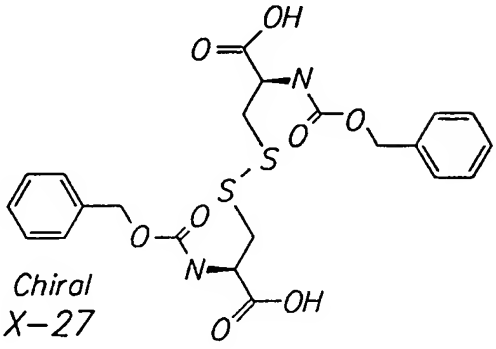
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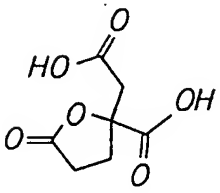
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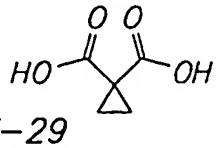
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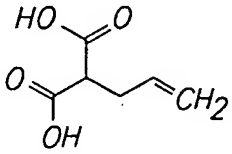
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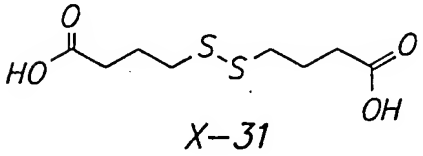
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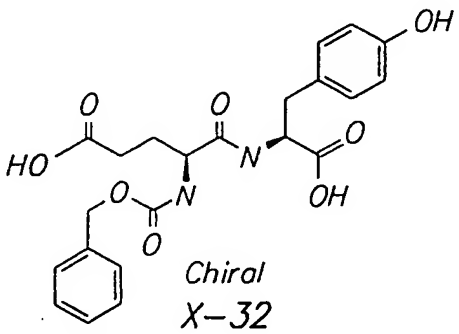
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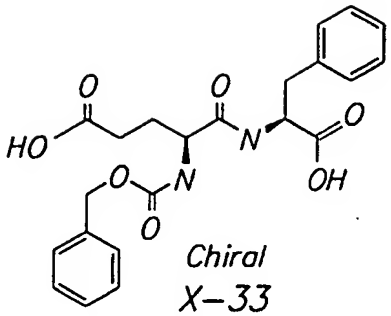

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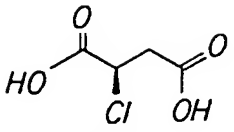

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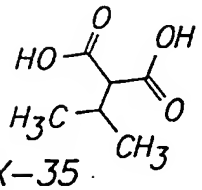

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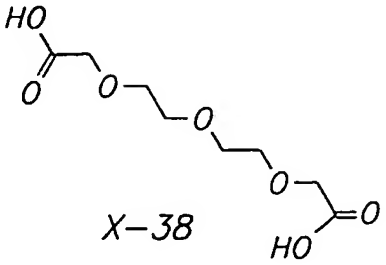

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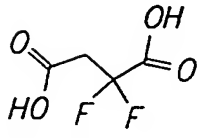

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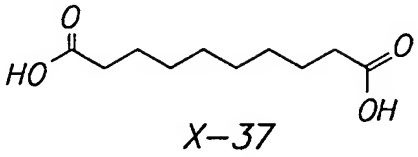

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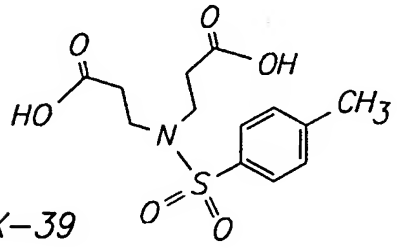

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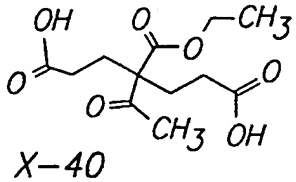

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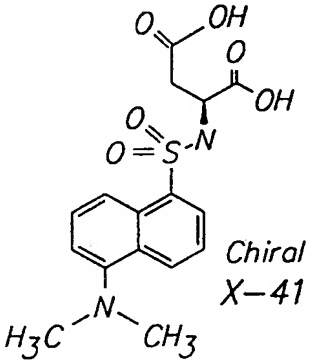

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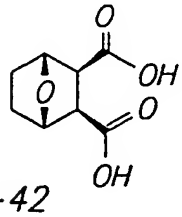

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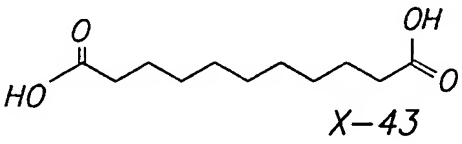

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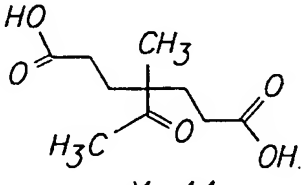

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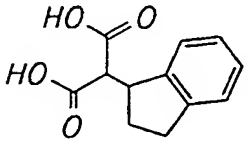

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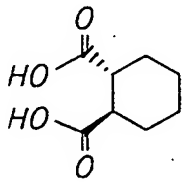

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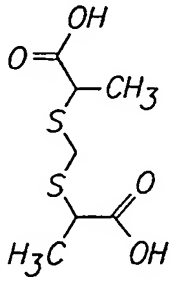

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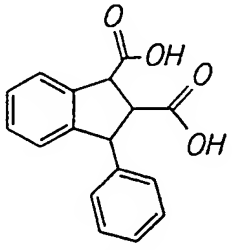

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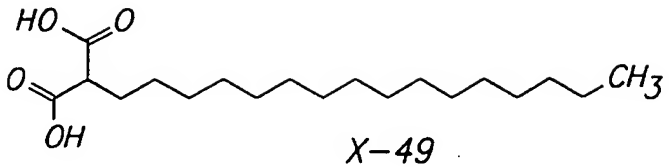

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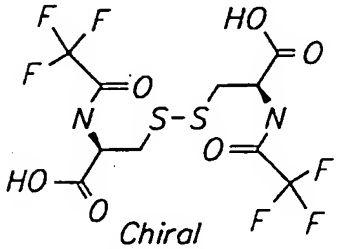

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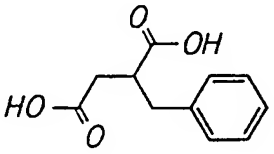

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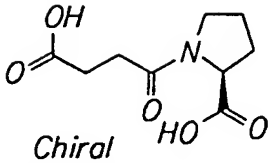

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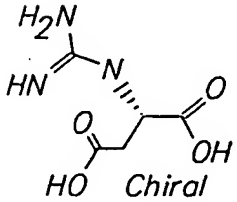

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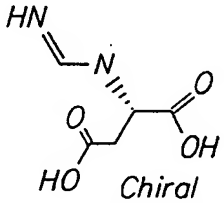

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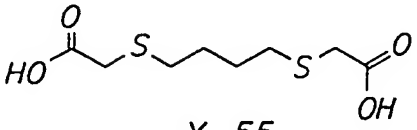

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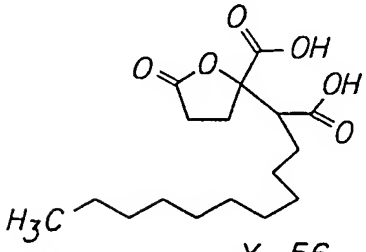

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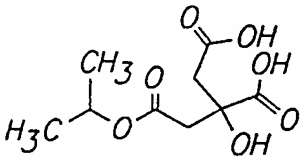

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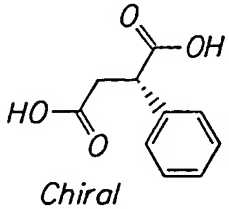

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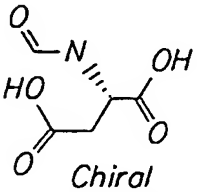

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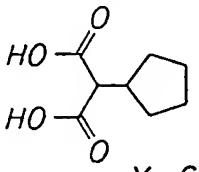

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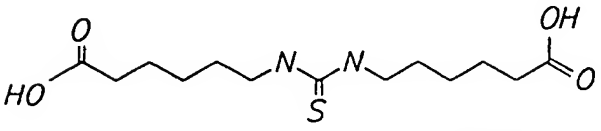

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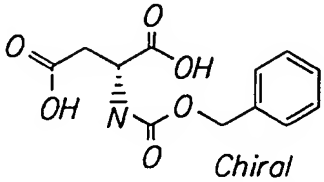

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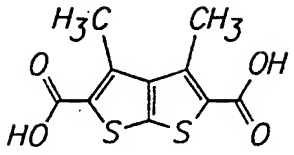

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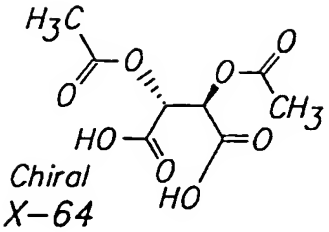

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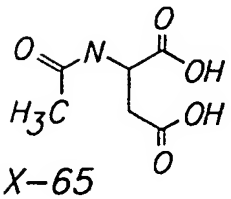

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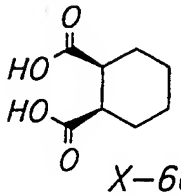

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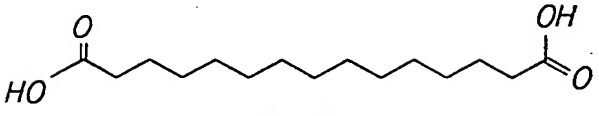

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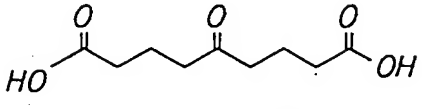

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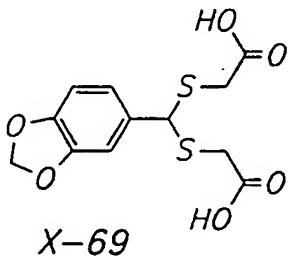

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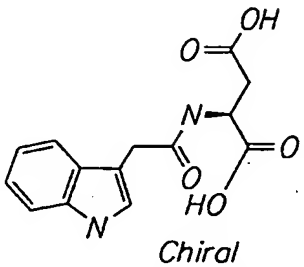

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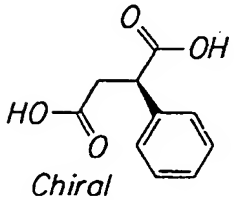

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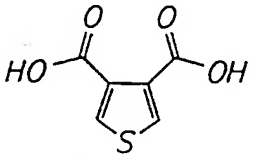

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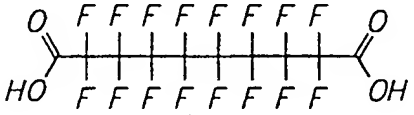

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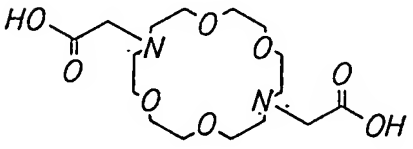

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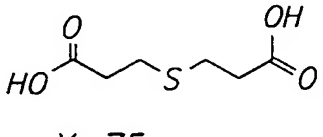

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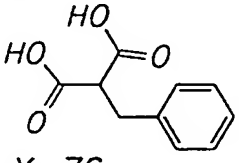

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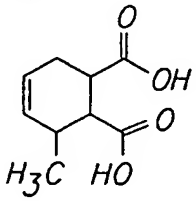

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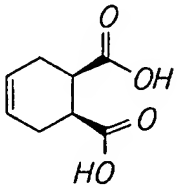

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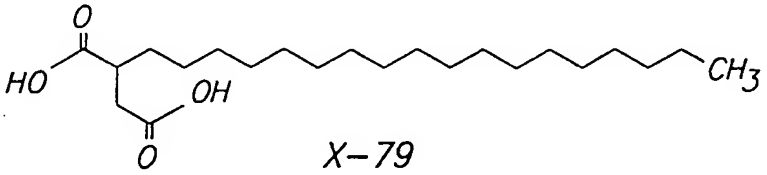

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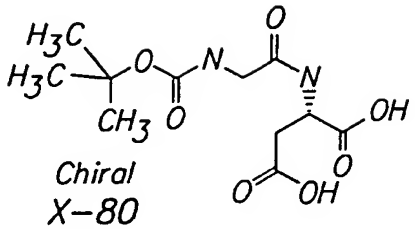

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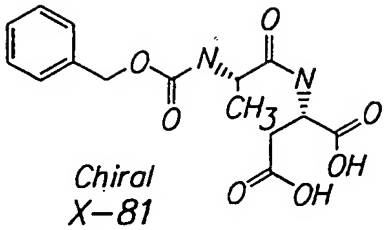

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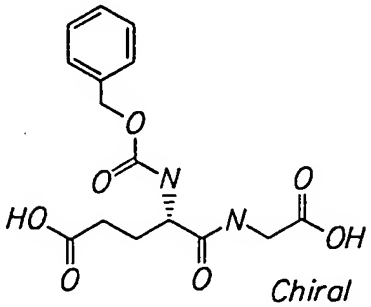

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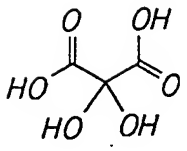

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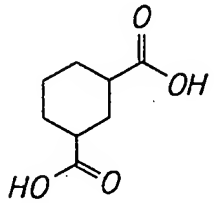

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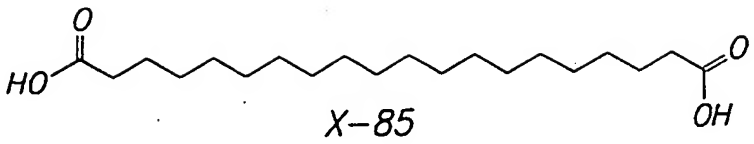

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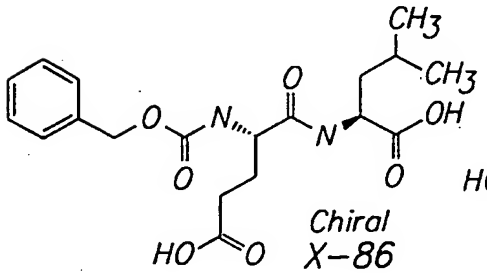

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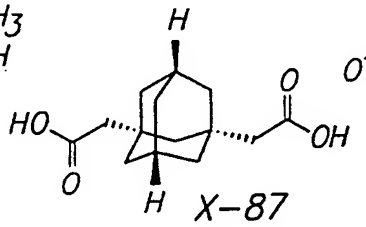

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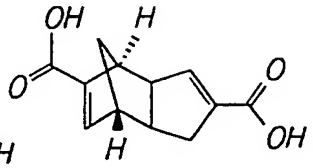

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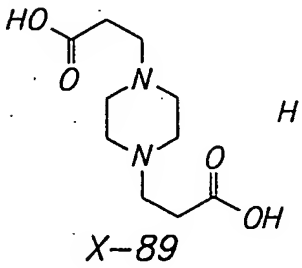

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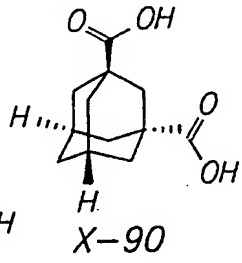

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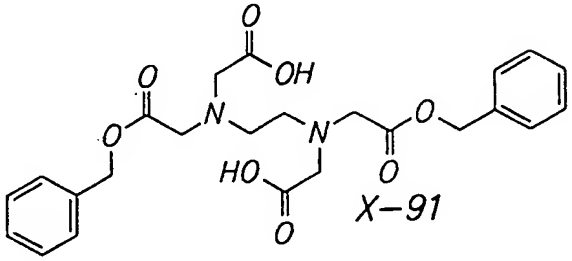

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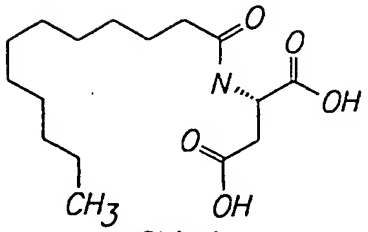

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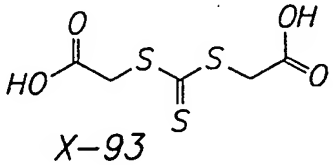

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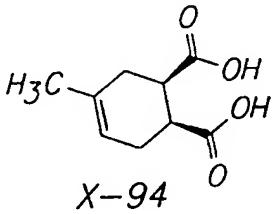

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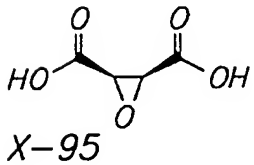

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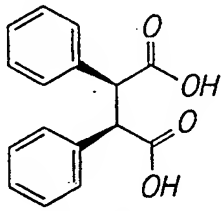

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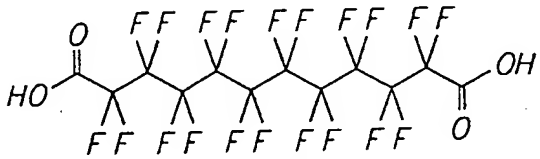

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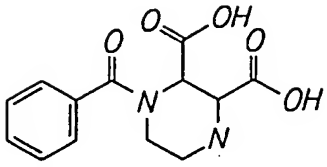
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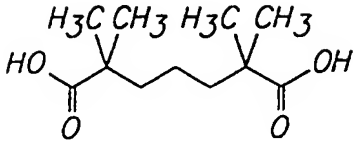
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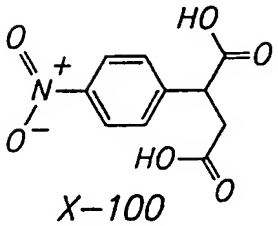
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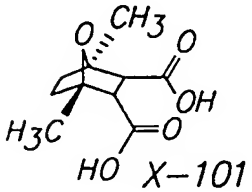
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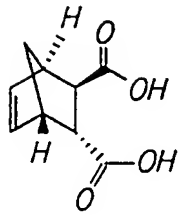
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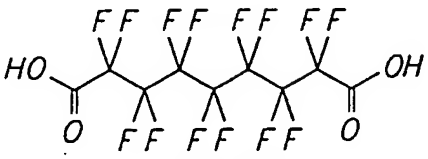
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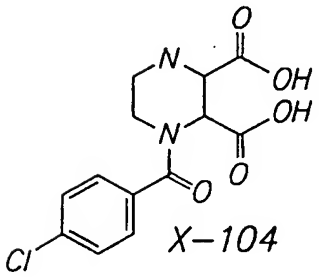
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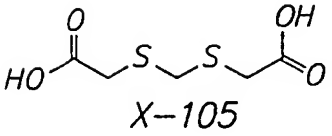
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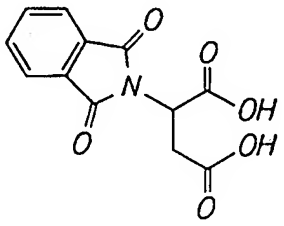
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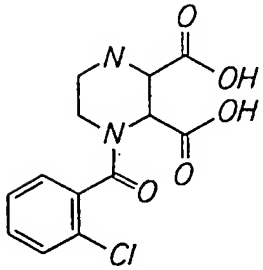
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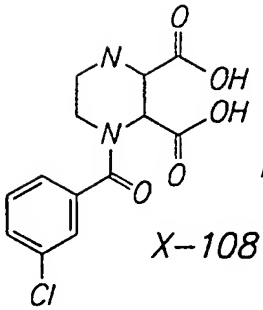
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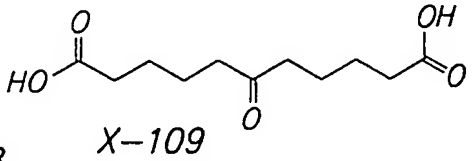
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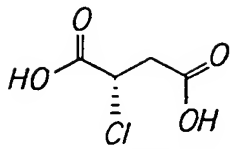
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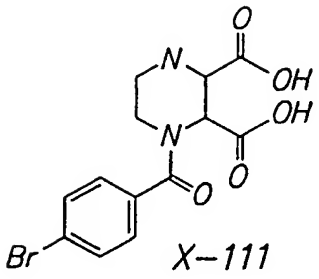
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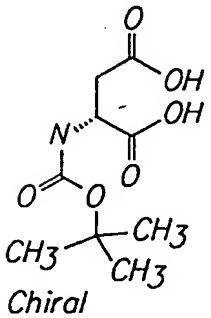
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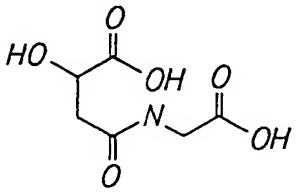
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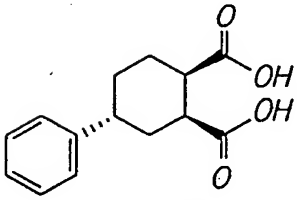
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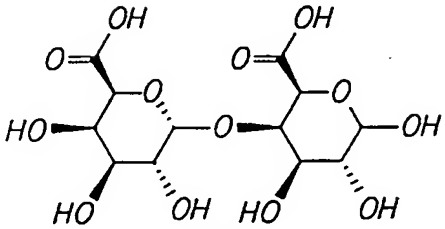
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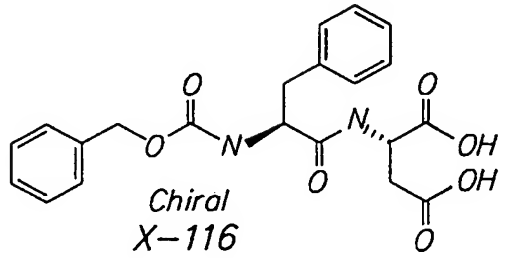
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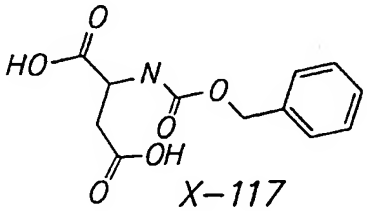
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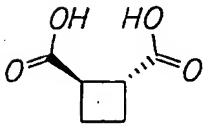
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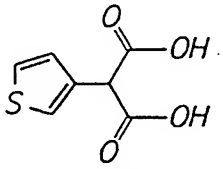
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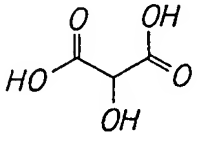
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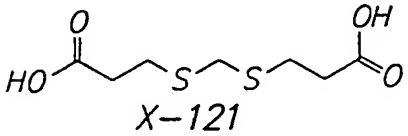
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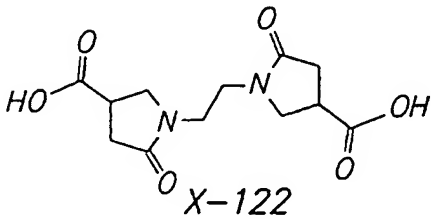
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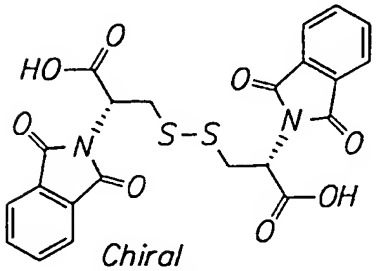
Chiral
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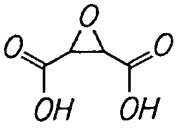
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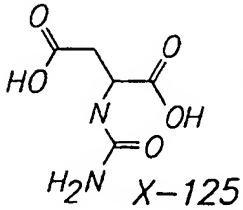
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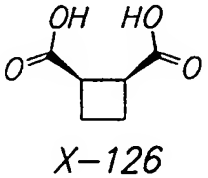
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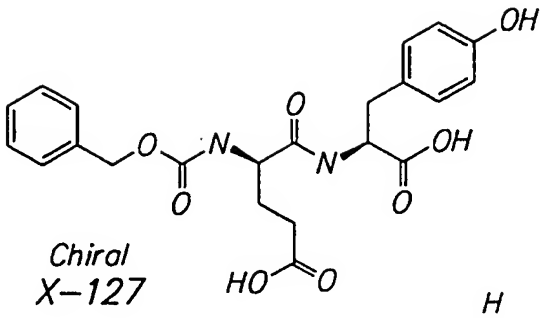

Chiral
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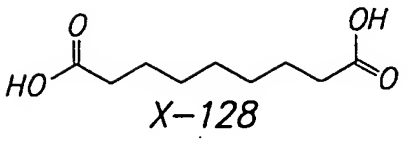

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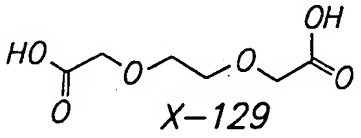

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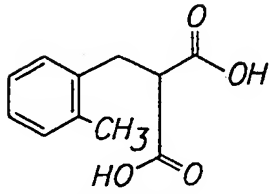

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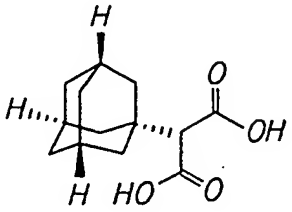

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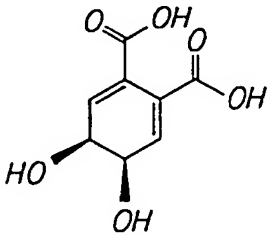
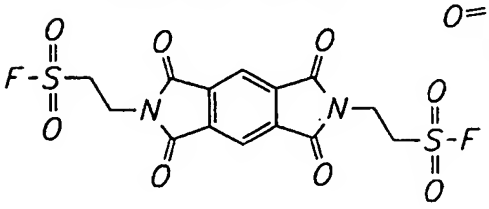


X–132

Disulfonyl Halides



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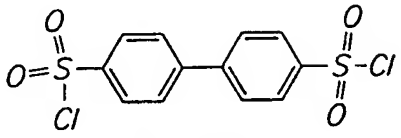

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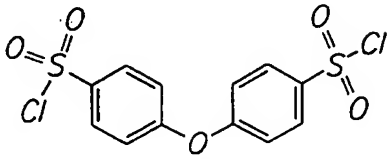

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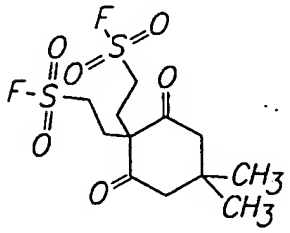

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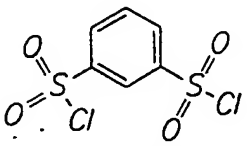

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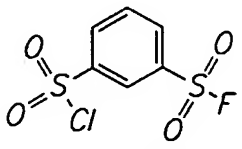

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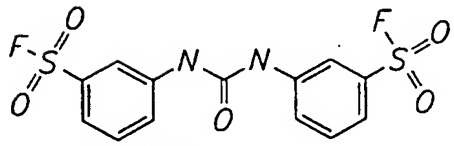

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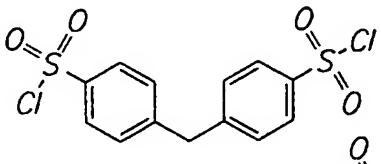

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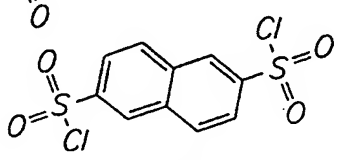

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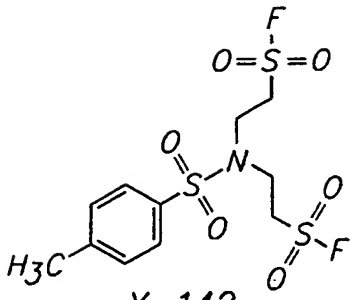

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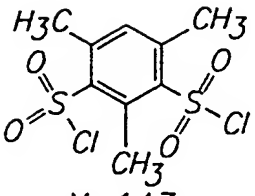

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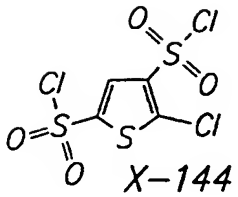

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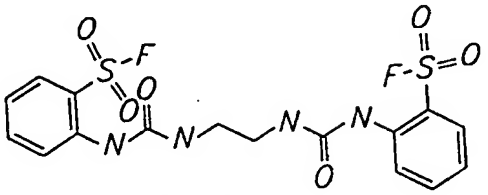

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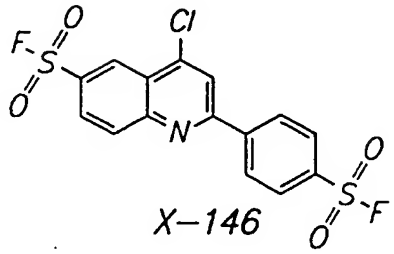

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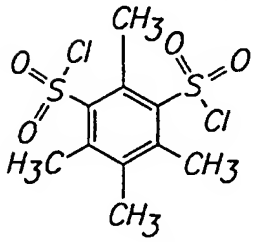

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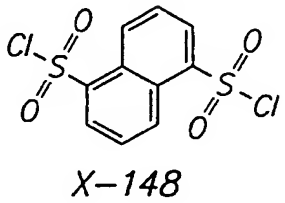

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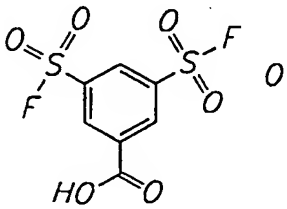

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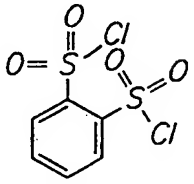

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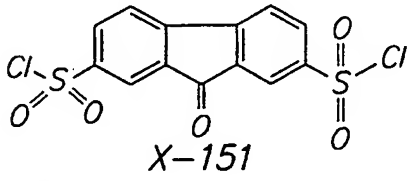

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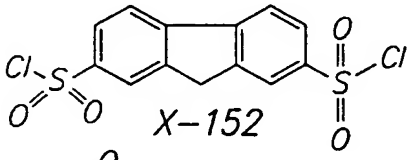

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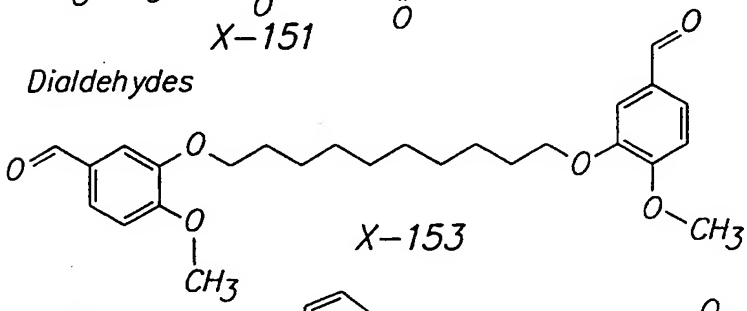
Dialdehydes



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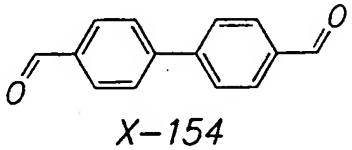

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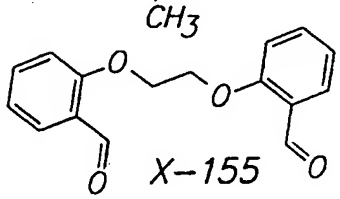

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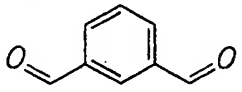

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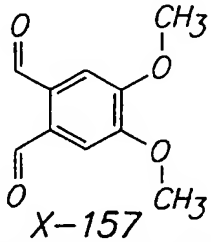

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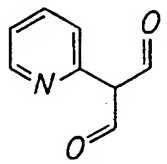

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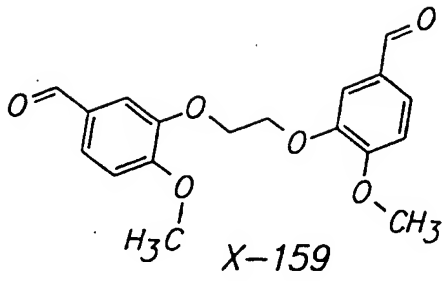
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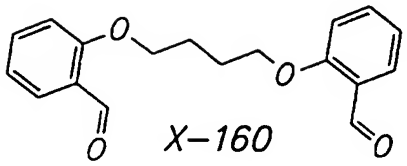
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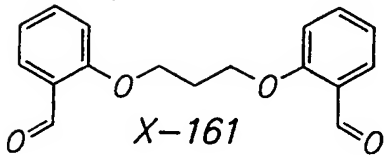
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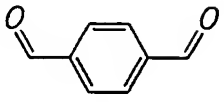
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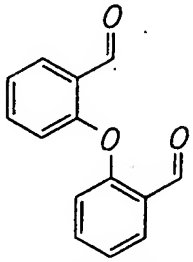
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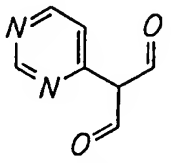
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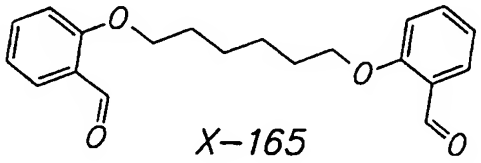
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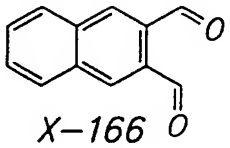
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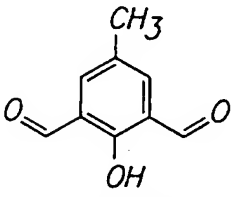
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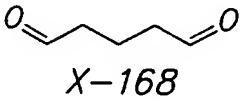
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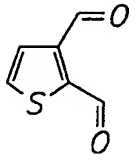
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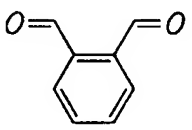
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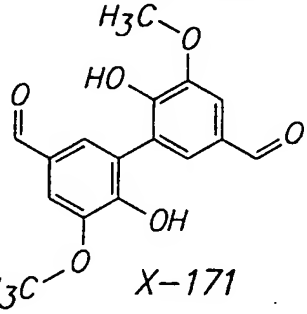
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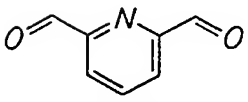
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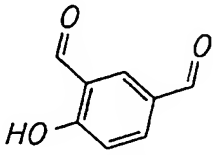
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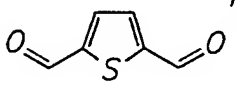
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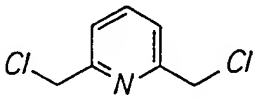
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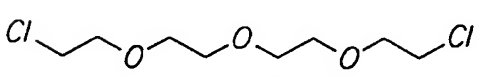
Dihalides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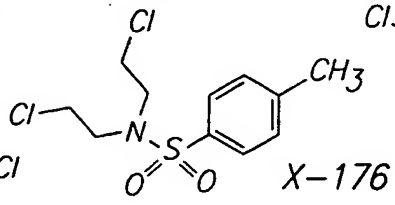
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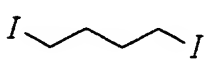
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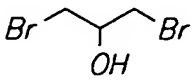
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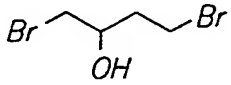
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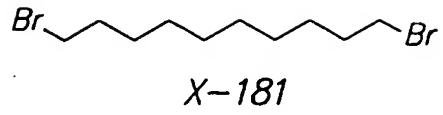
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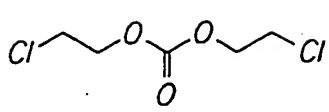
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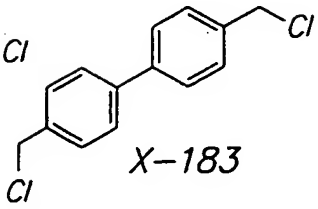
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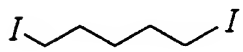
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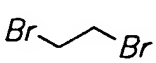
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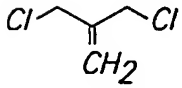
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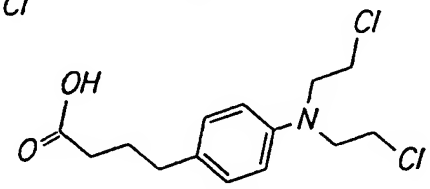
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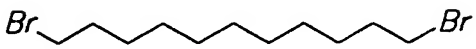
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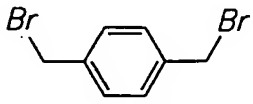
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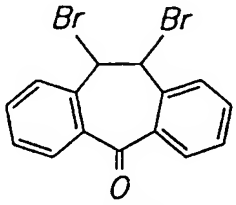
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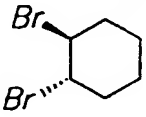
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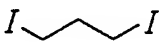
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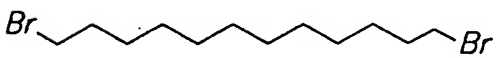
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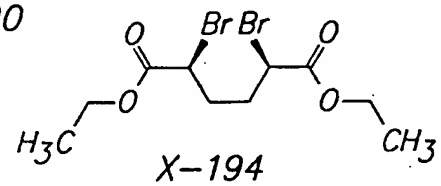
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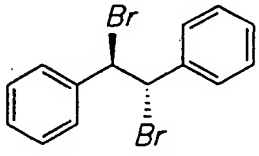
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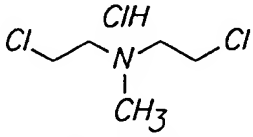
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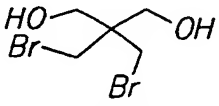
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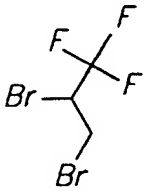
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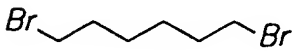
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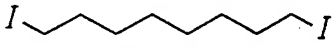
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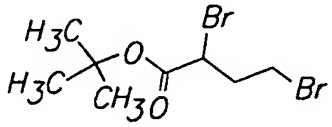
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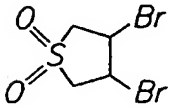
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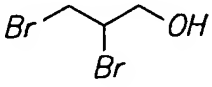
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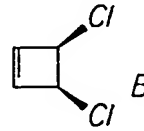
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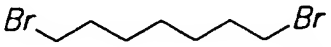
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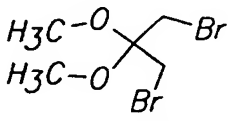
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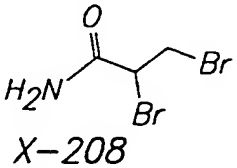
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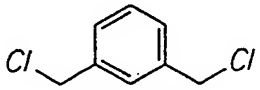
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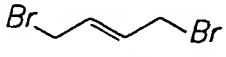
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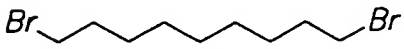
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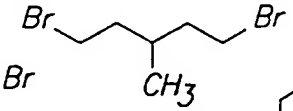
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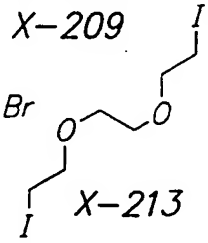
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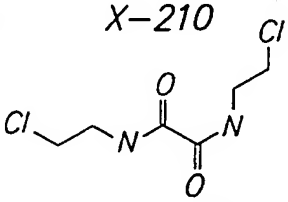
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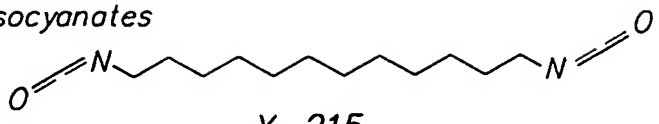

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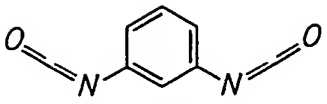

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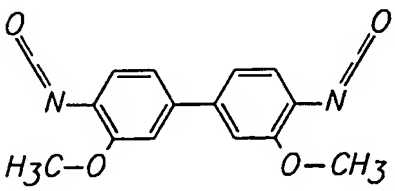

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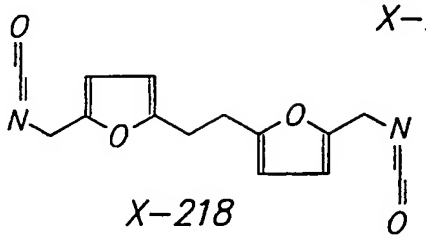

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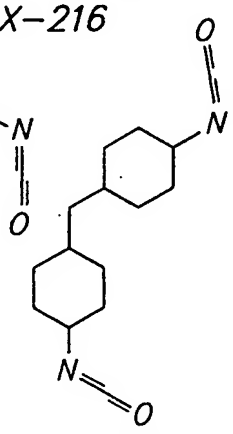

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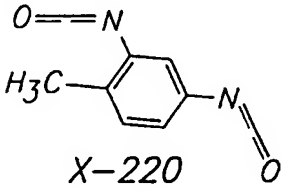

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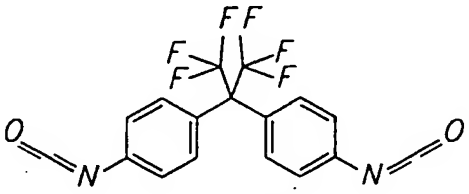

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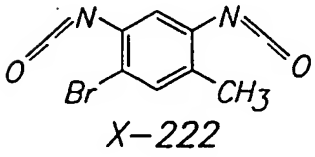

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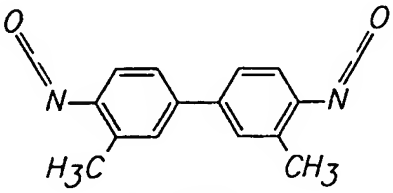

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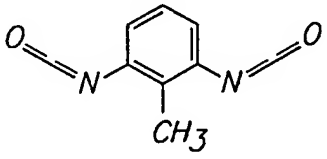

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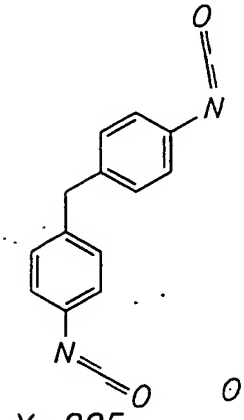

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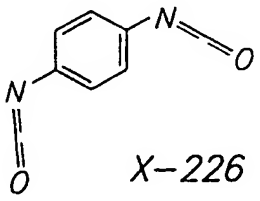

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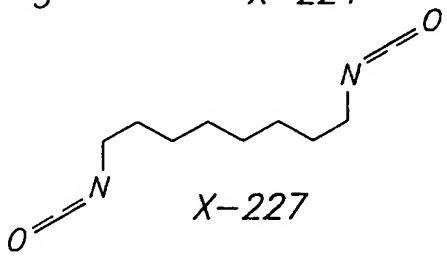

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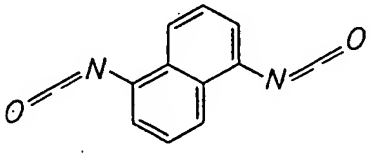

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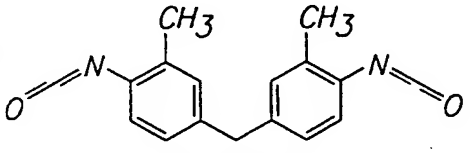

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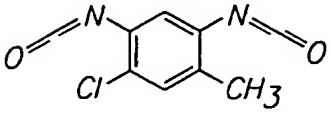

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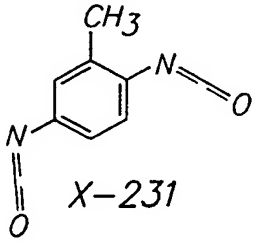

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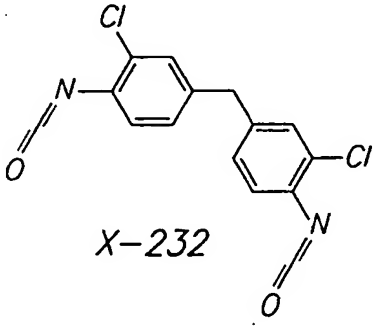

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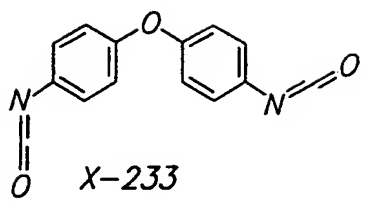
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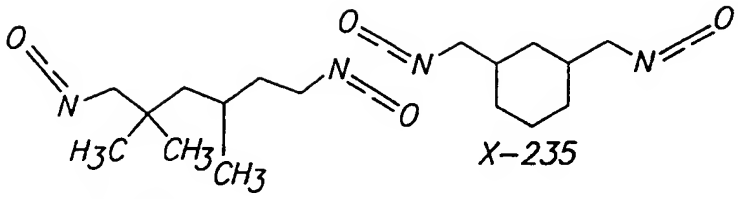
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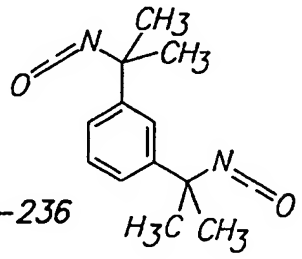
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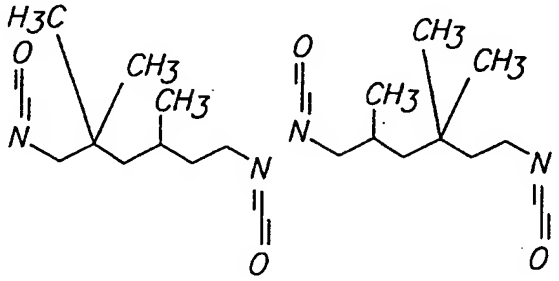
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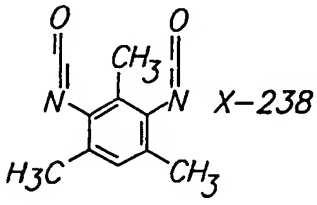
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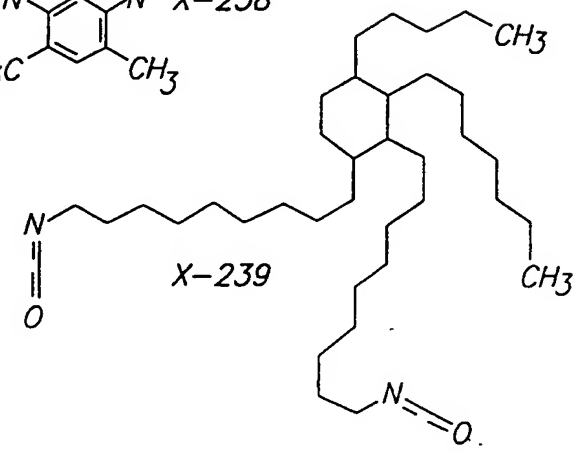
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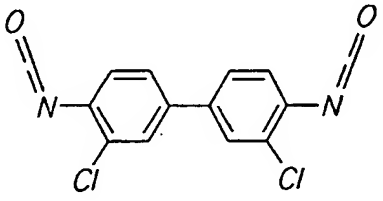
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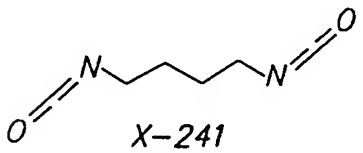
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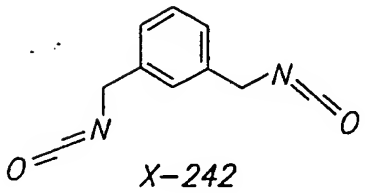
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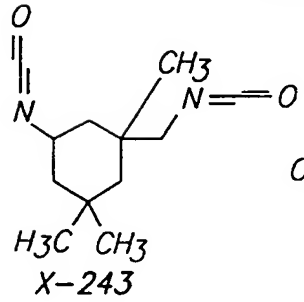
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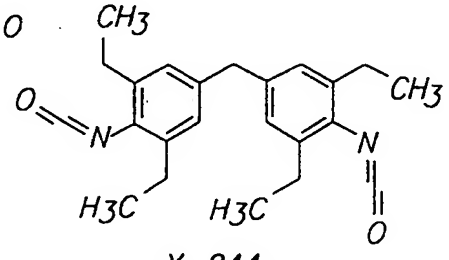
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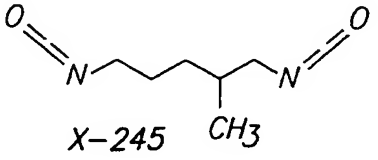
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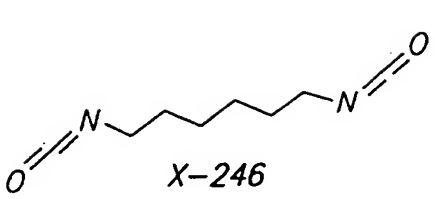
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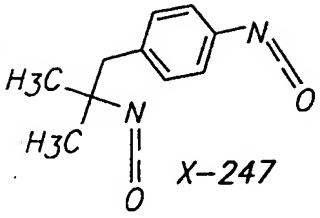
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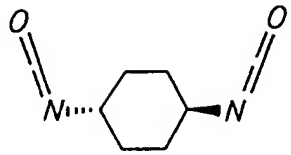
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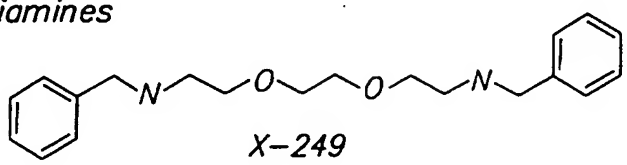
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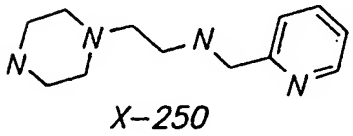
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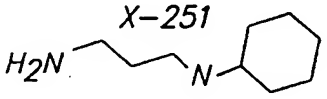
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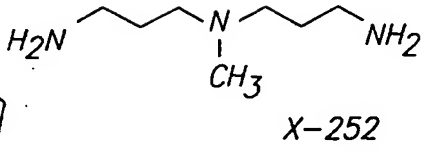
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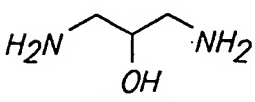
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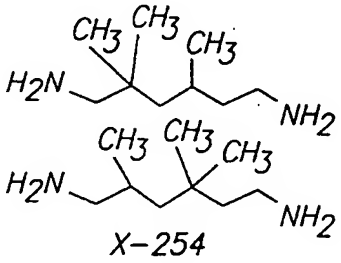
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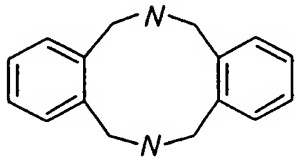
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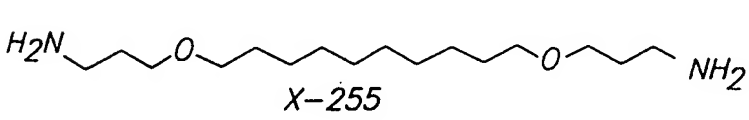
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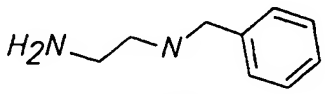
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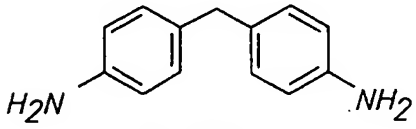
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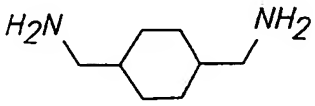
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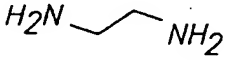
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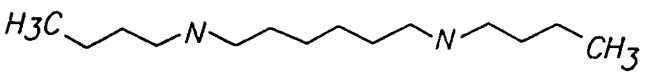
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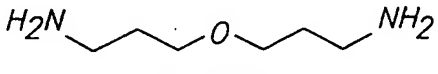
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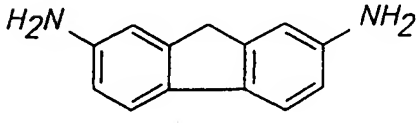
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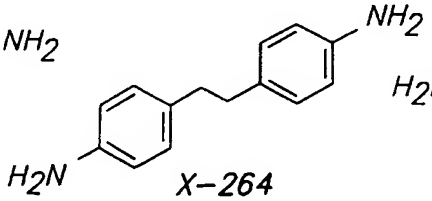
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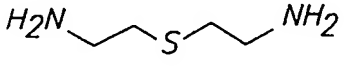
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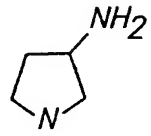

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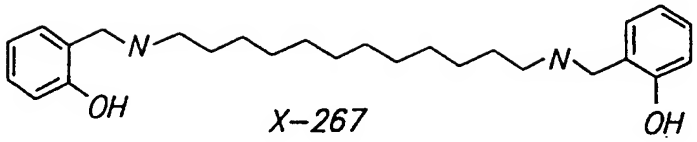

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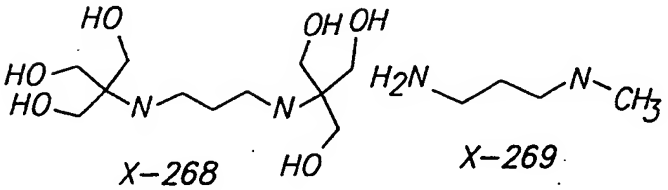

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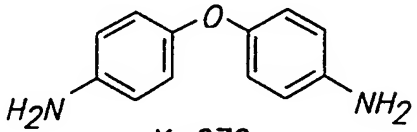
X-269



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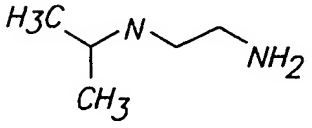

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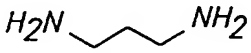

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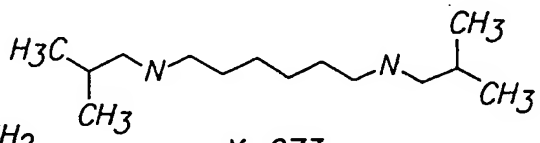

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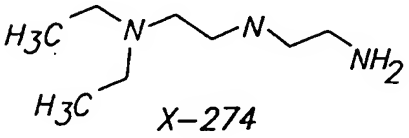

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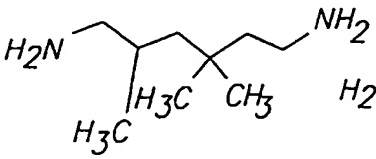

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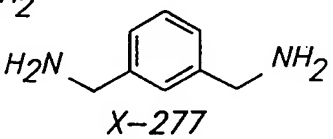

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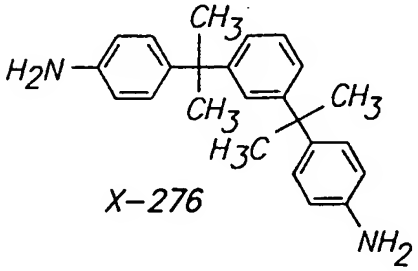

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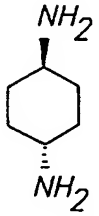

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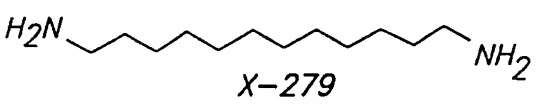

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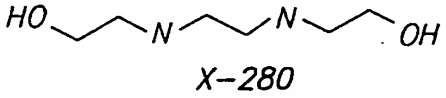

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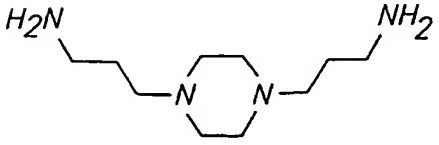

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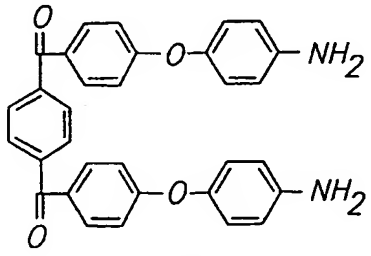

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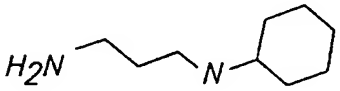

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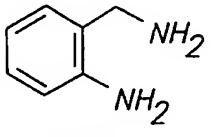

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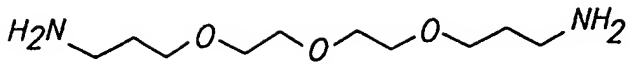
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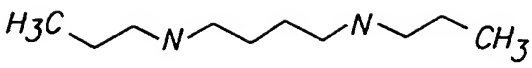
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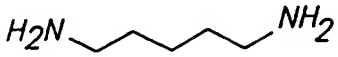
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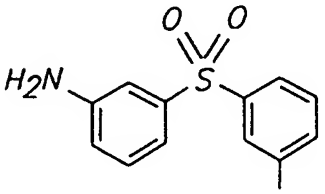
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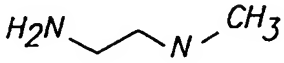
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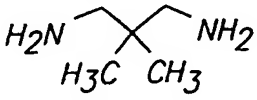
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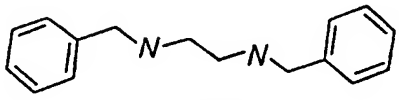
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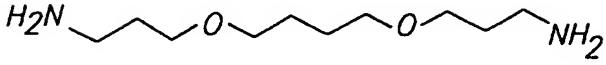
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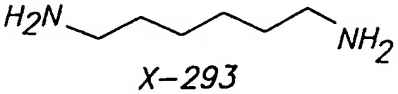
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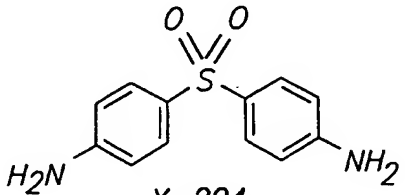
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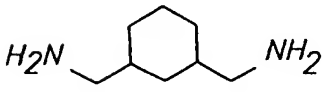
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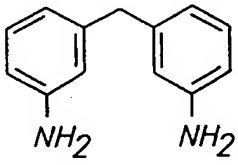
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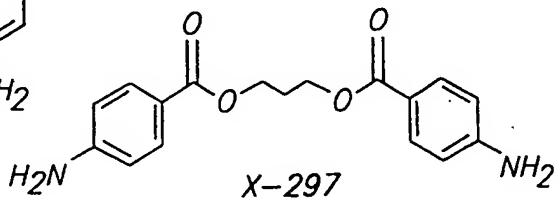
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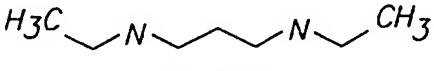
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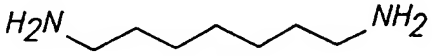
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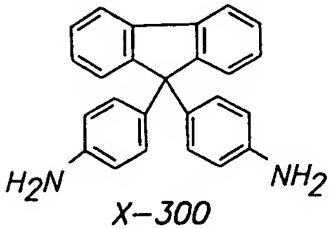
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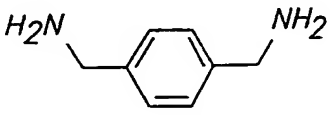
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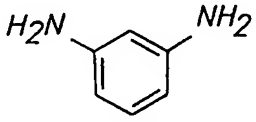
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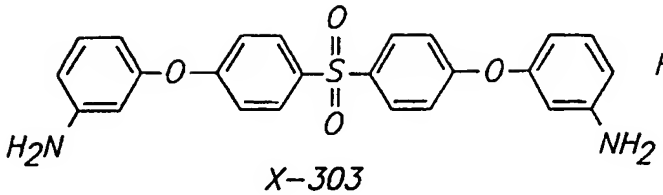

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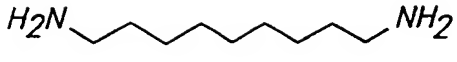

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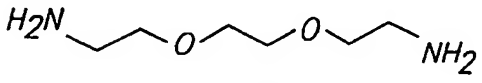

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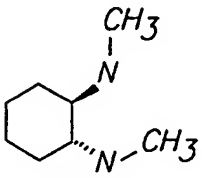

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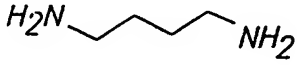
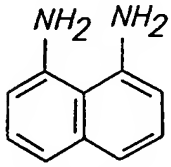
X-306



X-307



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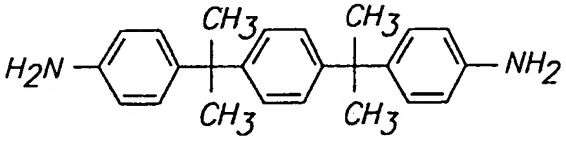

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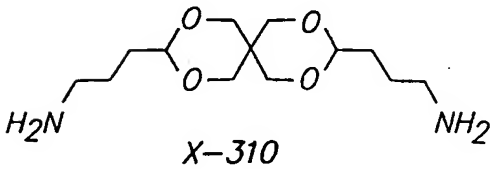

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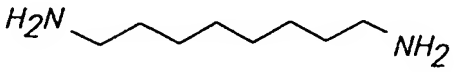

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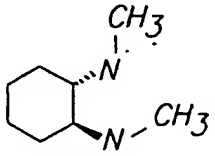

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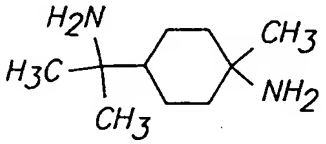

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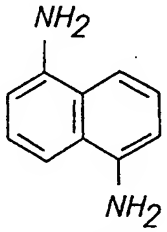
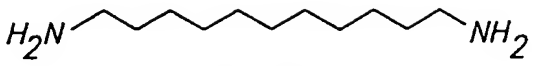


X-314



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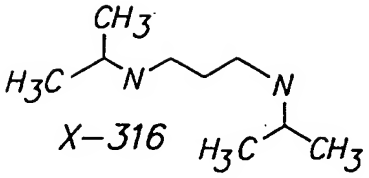

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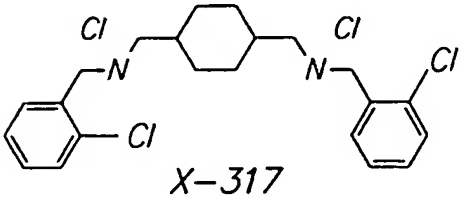

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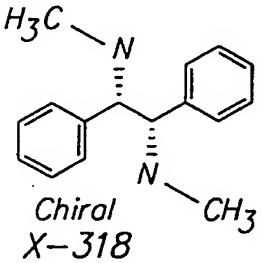

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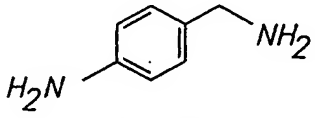

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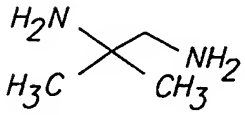

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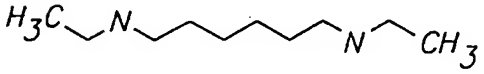

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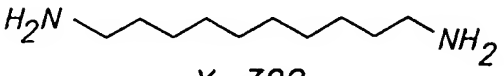

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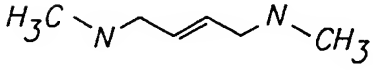

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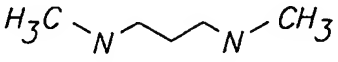

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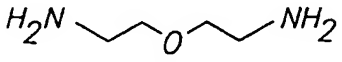

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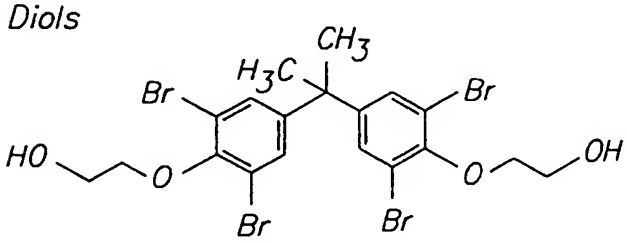

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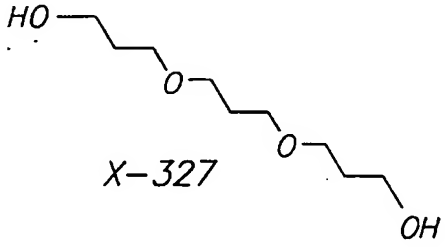

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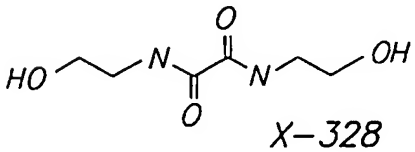

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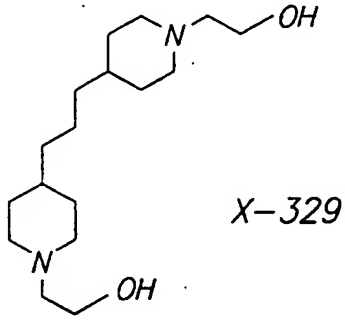

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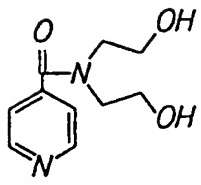

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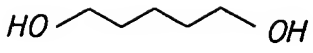

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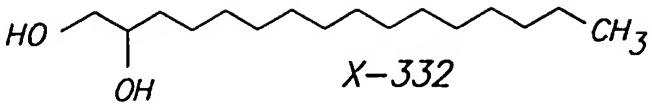

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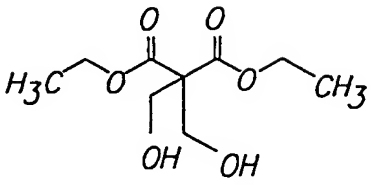

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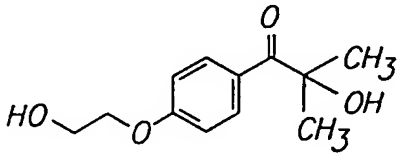

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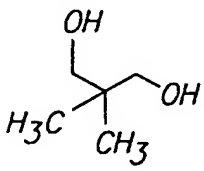

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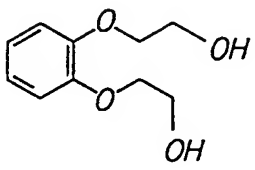

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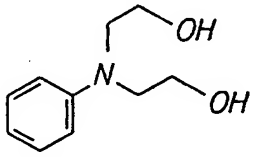

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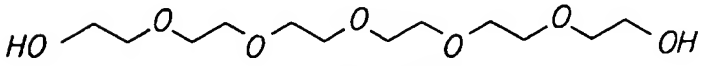

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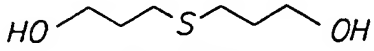

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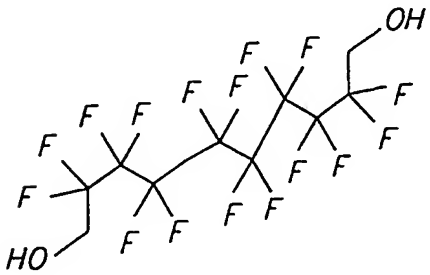

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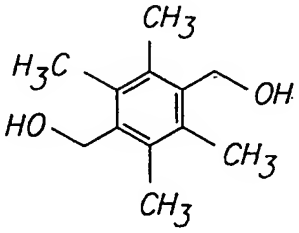

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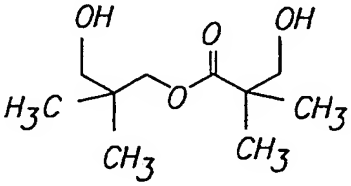

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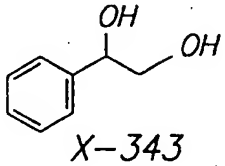

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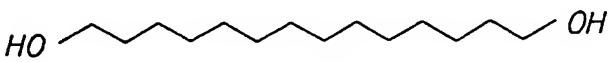

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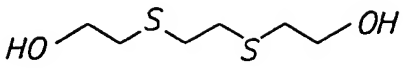

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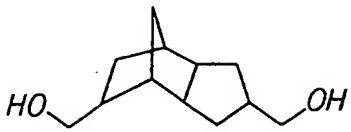

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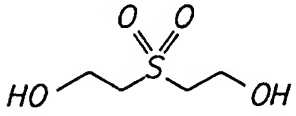

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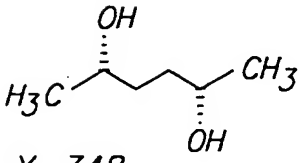

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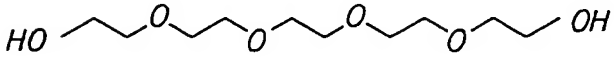
X-349



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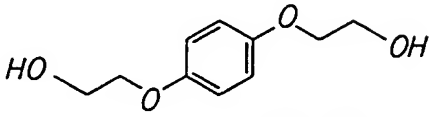

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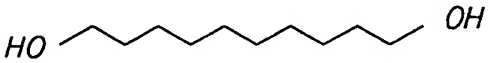

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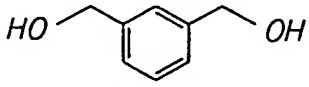

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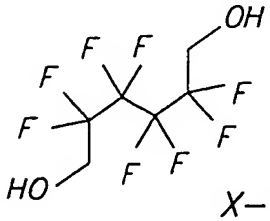

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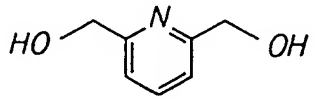

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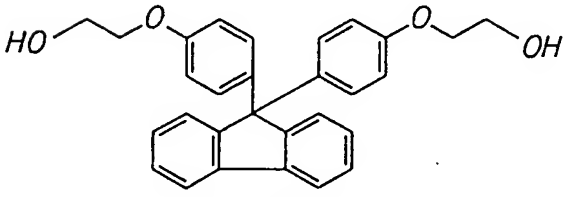

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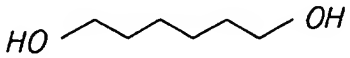

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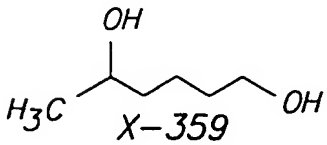
X-358



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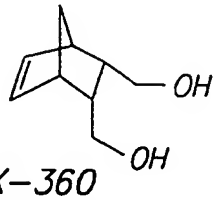

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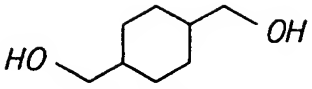

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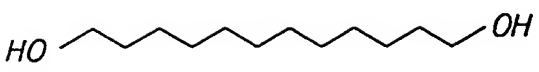

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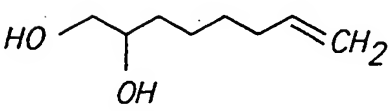

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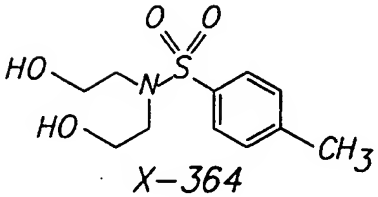

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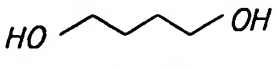

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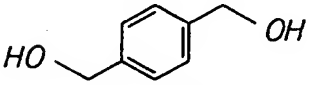

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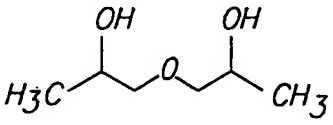

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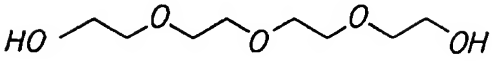

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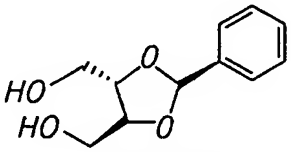

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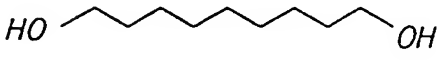

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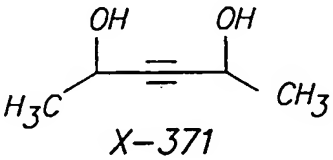

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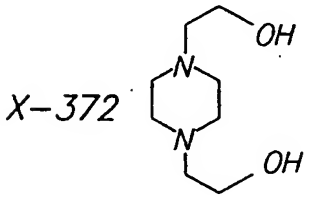

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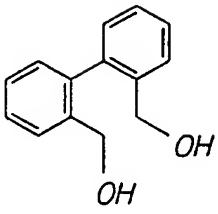
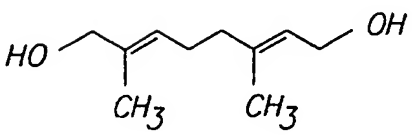


X–373

X–374



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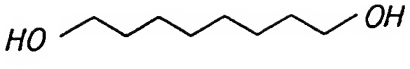
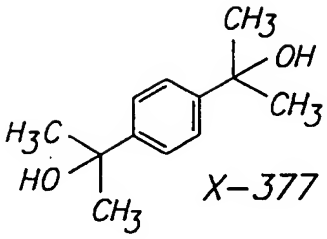
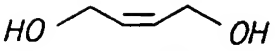


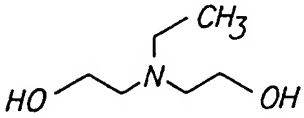
X-376



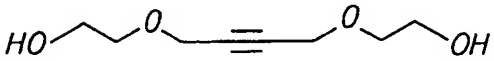
X-377



X-378



X-379



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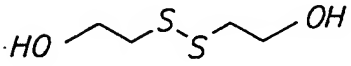

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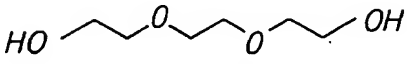
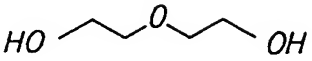


X-382



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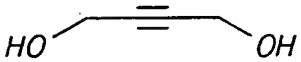

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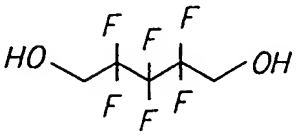
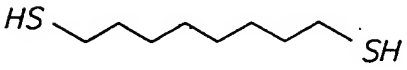


X-385

Dithiols



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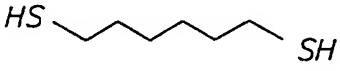
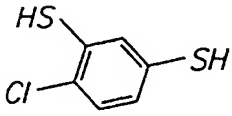


X-387



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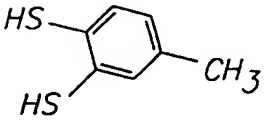
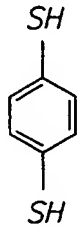
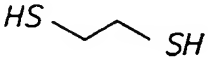


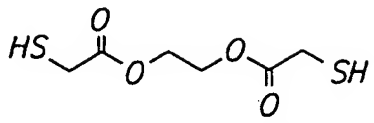
X-389

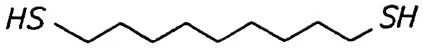


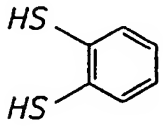
X-390



X-391


X-392


X-393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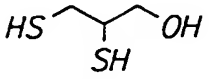
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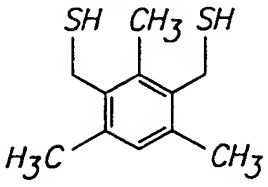
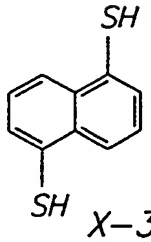

X-396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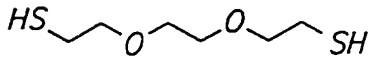
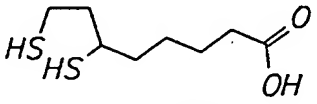

X-398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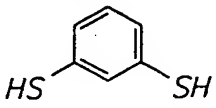
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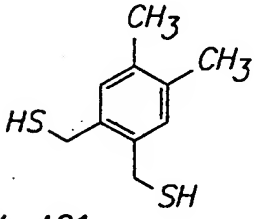
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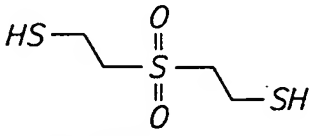
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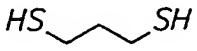
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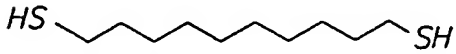
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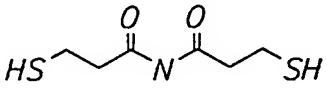
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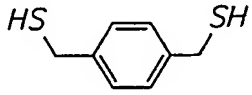
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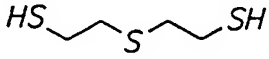
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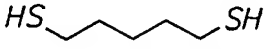
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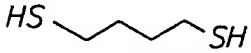
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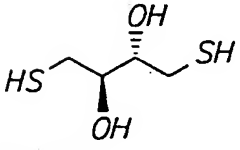
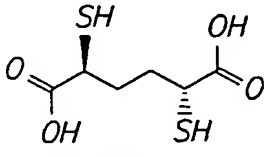

X-410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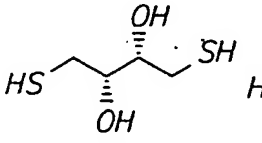
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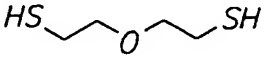
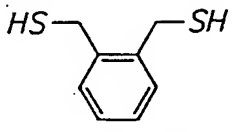
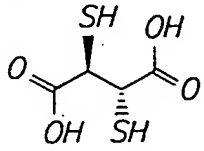
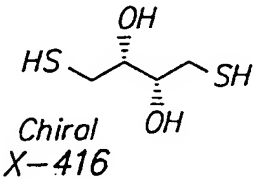
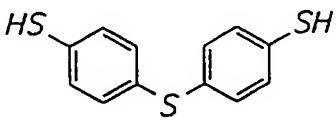
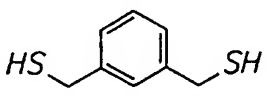

X-413


X-414


X-415


Chiral
X-416


X-417


X-418

For a bivalent multibinding compounds of the Invention, beta lactam antibiotic ligands represented as L_1 for use in this invention include, by way of example, L_1-1 through L_1-5, the ligands L_1-1 through L_1-5 having been selected from the compounds of formula (a)-(e) disclosed in the Summary of the invention: compound (a) (L_1-1), compound (b) (L_1-2), compound (c) (L_1-3), compound (d) (L_1-4) and compound (e) (L_1-5).

The glycopeptide ligands represented as L_2 for use in this invention include, by way of example, L_2-1 through L_2-2: L_2-1 being an optionally substituted vancomycin and L_2-2 being an aglycone derivative of an optionally substituted vancomycin.

Combinations of ligands (L_1 and L_2) and linkers (X) per this invention include, by way example only, heterodimers wherein a first ligand, L_1, selected from L_1-1 through L_1-5 above, and a second ligand, L_2, and a linker, X, are selected from the following:

L_2-1/X-1-	L_2-1/X-2-	L_2-1/X-3-	L_2-1/X-4-	L_2-1/X-5-	L_2-1/X-6-
L_2-1/X-7-	L_2-1/X-8-	L_2-1/X-9-	L_2-1/X-10-	L_2-1/X-11-	L_2-1/X-12-
L_2-1/X-13-	L_2-1/X-14-	L_2-1/X-15-	L_2-1/X-16-	L_2-1/X-17-	L_2-1/X-18-
L_2-1/X-19-	L_2-1/X-20-	L_2-1/X-21-	L_2-1/X-22-	L_2-1/X-23-	L_2-1/X-24-
L_2-1/X-25-	L_2-1/X-26-	L_2-1/X-27-	L_2-1/X-28-	L_2-1/X-29-	L_2-1/X-30-
L_2-1/X-31-	L_2-1/X-32-	L_2-1/X-33-	L_2-1/X-34-	L_2-1/X-35-	L_2-1/X-36-
L_2-1/X-37-	L_2-1/X-38-	L_2-1/X-39-	L_2-1/X-40-	L_2-1/X-41-	L_2-1/X-42-
L_2-1/X-43-	L_2-1/X-44-	L_2-1/X-45-	L_2-1/X-46-	L_2-1/X-47-	L_2-1/X-48-
L_2-1/X-49-	L_2-1/X-50-	L_2-1/X-51-	L_2-1/X-52-	L_2-1/X-53-	L_2-1/X-54-
L_2-1/X-55-	L_2-1/X-56-	L_2-1/X-57-	L_2-1/X-58-	L_2-1/X-59-	L_2-1/X-60-
L_2-1/X-61-	L_2-1/X-62-	L_2-1/X-63-	L_2-1/X-64-	L_2-1/X-65-	L_2-1/X-66-
L_2-1/X-67-	L_2-1/X-68-	L_2-1/X-69-	L_2-1/X-70-	L_2-1/X-71-	L_2-1/X-72-
L_2-1/X-73-	L_2-1/X-74-	L_2-1/X-75-	L_2-1/X-76-	L_2-1/X-77-	L_2-1/X-78-
L_2-1/X-79-	L_2-1/X-80-	L_2-1/X-81-	L_2-1/X-82-	L_2-1/X-83-	L_2-1/X-84-
L_2-1/X-85-	L_2-1/X-86-	L_2-1/X-87-	L_2-1/X-88-	L_2-1/X-89-	L_2-1/X-90-
L_2-1/X-91-	L_2-1/X-92-	L_2-1/X-93-	L_2-1/X-94-	L_2-1/X-95-	L_2-1/X-96-
L_2-1/X-97-	L_2-1/X-98-	L_2-1/X-99-	L_2-1/X-100-	L_2-1/X-101-	L_2-1/X-102-
L_2-1/X-103-	L_2-1/X-104-	L_2-1/X-105-	L_2-1/X-106-	L_2-1/X-107-	L_2-1/X-108-
L_2-1/X-109-	L_2-1/X-110-	L_2-1/X-111-	L_2-1/X-112-	L_2-1/X-113-	L_2-1/X-114-
L_2-1/X-115-	L_2-1/X-116-	L_2-1/X-117-	L_2-1/X-118-	L_2-1/X-119-	L_2-1/X-120-
L_2-1/X-121-	L_2-1/X-122-	L_2-1/X-123-	L_2-1/X-124-	L_2-1/X-125-	L_2-1/X-126-

L_2-1/X-127- L_2-1/X-128- L_2-1/X-129- L_2-1/X-130- L_2-1/X-131- L_2-1/X-132-
L_2-1/X-133- L_2-1/X-134- L_2-1/X-135- L_2-1/X-136- L_2-1/X-137- L_2-1/X-138-
L_2-1/X-139- L_2-1/X-140- L_2-1/X-141- L_2-1/X-142- L_2-1/X-143- L_2-1/X-144-
L_2-1/X-145- L_2-1/X-146- L_2-1/X-147- L_2-1/X-148- L_2-1/X-149- L_2-1/X-150-
L_2-1/X-151- L_2-1/X-152- L_2-1/X-153- L_2-1/X-154- L_2-1/X-155- L_2-1/X-156-
L_2-1/X-157- L_2-1/X-158- L_2-1/X-159- L_2-1/X-160- L_2-1/X-161- L_2-1/X-162-
L_2-1/X-163- L_2-1/X-164- L_2-1/X-165- L_2-1/X-166- L_2-1/X-167- L_2-1/X-168-
L_2-1/X-169- L_2-1/X-170- L_2-1/X-171- L_2-1/X-172-
L_2-1/X-173- L_2-1/X-174- L_2-1/X-175- L_2-1/X-176- L_2-1/X-177- L_2-1/X-178-
L_2-1/X-179- L_2-1/X-180- L_2-1/X-181- L_2-1/X-182- L_2-1/X-183- L_2-1/X-184-
L_2-1/X-185- L_2-1/X-186- L_2-1/X-187- L_2-1/X-188- L_2-1/X-189- L_2-1/X-190-
L_2-1/X-191- L_2-1/X-192- L_2-1/X-193- L_2-1/X-194- L_2-1/X-195- L_2-1/X-196-
L_2-1/X-197- L_2-1/X-198- L_2-1/X-199- L_2-1/X-200- L_2-1/X-201- L_2-1/X-202-
L_2-1/X-203- L_2-1/X-204- L_2-1/X-205- L_2-1/X-206- L_2-1/X-207- L_2-1/X-208-
L_2-1/X-209- L_2-1/X-210- L_2-1/X-211- L_2-1/X-212- L_2-1/X-213- L_2-1/X-214-
L_2-1/X-215- L_2-1/X-216- L_2-1/X-217- L_2-1/X-218- L_2-1/X-219- L_2-1/X-220-
L_2-1/X-221- L_2-1/X-222- L_2-1/X-223- L_2-1/X-224- L_2-1/X-225- L_2-1/X-226-
L_2-1/X-227- L_2-1/X-228- L_2-1/X-229- L_2-1/X-230- L_2-1/X-231- L_2-1/X-232-
L_2-1/X-233- L_2-1/X-234- L_2-1/X-235- L_2-1/X-236- L_2-1/X-237- L_2-1/X-238-
L_2-1/X-239- L_2-1/X-240- L_2-1/X-241- L_2-1/X-242- L_2-1/X-243- L_2-1/X-244-
L_2-1/X-245- L_2-1/X-246- L_2-1/X-247- L_2-1/X-248- L_2-1/X-249- L_2-1/X-250-
L_2-1/X-251- L_2-1/X-252- L_2-1/X-253- L_2-1/X-254- L_2-1/X-255- L_2-1/X-256-
L_2-1/X-257- L_2-1/X-258- L_2-1/X-259- L_2-1/X-260- L_2-1/X-261- L_2-1/X-262-
L_2-1/X-263- L_2-1/X-264- L_2-1/X-265- L_2-1/X-266- L_2-1/X-267- L_2-1/X-268-
L_2-1/X-269- L_2-1/X-270- L_2-1/X-271- L_2-1/X-272- L_2-1/X-273- L_2-1/X-274-
L_2-1/X-275- L_2-1/X-276- L_2-1/X-277- L_2-1/X-278- L_2-1/X-279- L_2-1/X-280-
L_2-1/X-281- L_2-1/X-282- L_2-1/X-283- L_2-1/X-284- L_2-1/X-285- L_2-1/X-286-
L_2-1/X-287- L_2-1/X-288- L_2-1/X-289- L_2-1/X-290- L_2-1/X-291- L_2-1/X-292-
L_2-1/X-293- L_2-1/X-294- L_2-1/X-295- L_2-1/X-296- L_2-1/X-297- L_2-1/X-298-
L_2-1/X-299- L_2-1/X-300- L_2-1/X-301- L_2-1/X-302- L_2-1/X-303- L_2-1/X-304-
L_2-1/X-305- L_2-1/X-306- L_2-1/X-307- L_2-1/X-308- L_2-1/X-309- L_2-1/X-310-
L_2-1/X-311- L_2-1/X-312- L_2-1/X-313- L_2-1/X-314- L_2-1/X-315- L_2-1/X-316-
L_2-1/X-317- L_2-1/X-318- L_2-1/X-319- L_2-1/X-320- L_2-1/X-321- L_2-1/X-322-
L_2-1/X-323- L_2-1/X-324- L_2-1/X-325- L_2-1/X-326- L_2-1/X-327- L_2-1/X-328-
L_2-1/X-329- L_2-1/X-330- L_2-1/X-331- L_2-1/X-332- L_2-1/X-333- L_2-1/X-334-

L_2-1/X-335-	L_2-1/X-336-	L_2-1/X-337-	L_2-1/X-338-	L_2-1/X-339-	L_2-1/X-340-
L_2-1/X-341-	L_2-1/X-342-	L_2-1/X-343-	L_2-1/X-344-	L_2-1/X-345-	L_2-1/X-346-
L_2-1/X-347-	L_2-1/X-348-	L_2-1/X-349-	L_2-1/X-350-	L_2-1/X-351-	L_2-1/X-352-
L_2-1/X-353-	L_2-1/X-354-	L_2-1/X-355-	L_2-1/X-356-	L_2-1/X-357-	L_2-1/X-358-
L_2-1/X-359-	L_2-1/X-360-	L_2-1/X-361-	L_2-1/X-362-	L_2-1/X-363-	L_2-1/X-364-
L_2-1/X-365-	L_2-1/X-366-	L_2-1/X-367-	L_2-1/X-368-	L_2-1/X-369-	L_2-1/X-370-
L_2-1/X-371-	L_2-1/X-372-	L_2-1/X-373-	L_2-1/X-374-	L_2-1/X-375-	L_2-1/X-376-
L_2-1/X-377-	L_2-1/X-378-	L_2-1/X-379-	L_2-1/X-380-	L_2-1/X-381-	L_2-1/X-382-
L_2-1/X-383-	L_2-1/X-384-	L_2-1/X-385-	L_2-1/X-386-	L_2-1/X-387-	L_2-1/X-388-
L_2-1/X-389-	L_2-1/X-390-	L_2-1/X-391-	L_2-1/X-392-	L_2-1/X-393-	L_2-1/X-394-
L_2-1/X-395-	L_2-1/X-396-	L_2-1/X-397-	L_2-1/X-398-	L_2-1/X-399-	L_2-1/X-400-
L_2-1/X-401-	L_2-1/X-402-	L_2-1/X-403-	L_2-1/X-404-	L_2-1/X-405-	L_2-1/X-406-
L_2-1/X-407-	L_2-1/X-408-	L_2-1/X-409-	L_2-1/X-410-	L_2-1/X-411-	L_2-1/X-412-
L_2-1/X-413-	L_2-1/X-414-	L_2-1/X-415-	L_2-1/X-416-	L_2-1/X-417-	L_2-1/X-418-

and so on, substituting L_2-2.

Utility, Testing, and Administration

Utility

The compounds of the invention, and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, are useful in medical treatments and exhibit biological activity, including antibacterial activity, which can be demonstrated in the tests described in the Examples. The antibacterial activity of the instant compounds may be determined by testing in standardized *in vitro* dilution tests for minimum inhibitory concentration (MICs). Such tests are well known to those skilled in the art, and are referenced and described in the fourth edition of "Antibiotics in Laboratory Medicine", by Victor Lorian, M.D., published by Williams and Wilkins, which is hereby incorporated by reference. Using such standard microbiological procedures, the compounds of this invention will be found to exhibit activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* at test levels.

The compounds of the present invention are useful in the treatment in mammals of bacterial infections, by both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. The compounds may be administered to the mammals in the form of a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compounds of the invention admixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

Pharmaceutical Formulations

When employed as pharmaceuticals, the compounds of this invention are usually administered in the form of pharmaceutical compositions. These compounds can be administered by a variety of routes including oral, rectal, transdermal, subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, and intranasal. These compounds are effective as injectable intranasal and oral compositions. Such compositions are prepared in a manner well known in the pharmaceutical art and comprise at least one active compound.

This invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions which contain, as the active ingredient, one or more of the compounds described herein associated with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. In making the compositions of this invention, the active ingredient is usually mixed with an excipient, diluted by an excipient or enclosed within such a carrier which can be in the form of a capsule, sachet, paper or other container. When the excipient serves as a diluent, it can be a solid, semi-solid, or liquid material, which acts as a vehicle, carrier or medium for the active ingredient. Thus, the compositions can be in the form of tablets, pills, powders, lozenges, sachets, cachets, elixirs, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid medium), ointments containing, for example, up to 10% by weight of the active compound, soft and hard gelatin capsules, suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, and sterile packaged powders.

In preparing a formulation, it may be necessary to mill the active compound to provide the appropriate particle size prior to combining with the other ingredients. If the active compound is substantially insoluble, it ordinarily is milled to a particle size of less than 200 mesh. If the active compound is substantially water soluble, the particle size is normally adjusted by milling to provide a substantially uniform distribution in the formulation, e.g. about 40 mesh.

Some examples of suitable excipients include lactose, dextrose, sucrose, sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, calcium phosphate, alginates, tragacanth, gelatin, calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, cellulose, sterile water, syrup, and methyl cellulose. The formulations can additionally include: lubricating agents such as talc, magnesium stearate, and mineral oil; wetting agents; emulsifying and suspending agents; preserving agents such as methyl- and propylhydroxy-benzoates; sweetening agents; and

flavoring agents. The compositions of the invention can be formulated so as to provide quick, sustained or delayed release of the active ingredient after administration to the patient by employing procedures known in the art.

The compositions are preferably formulated in a unit dosage form, each dosage containing from about 0.001 to about 1 g, more usually about 1 to about 30 mg, of the active ingredient. The term "unit dosage forms" refers to physically discrete units suitable as unitary dosages for human subjects and other mammals, each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active material calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect, in association with a suitable pharmaceutical excipient. Preferably, the compound of Formula (I) above is employed at no more than about 20 weight percent of the pharmaceutical composition, more preferably no more than about 15 weight percent, with the balance being pharmaceutically inert carrier(s).

The active compound is effective over a wide dosage range and is generally administered in a pharmaceutically effective amount. It, will be understood, however, that the amount of the compound actually administered will be determined by a physician, in the light of the relevant circumstances, including the condition to be treated, the chosen route of administration, the actual compound administered and its relative activity, the age, weight, and response of the individual patient, the severity of the patient's symptoms, and the like.

For preparing solid compositions such as tablets, the principal active ingredient is mixed with a pharmaceutical excipient to form a solid preformulation composition containing a homogeneous mixture of a compound of the present invention. When referring to these preformulation compositions as homogeneous, it is meant that the active ingredient is dispersed evenly throughout the composition so that the composition may be readily subdivided into equally effective unit dosage forms such as tablets, pills and capsules. This solid preformulation is then subdivided into unit dosage forms of the type described above containing from, for example, 0.1 to about 500 mg of the active ingredient of the present invention.

The tablets or pills of the present invention may be coated or otherwise compounded to provide a dosage form affording the advantage of prolonged action. For example, the tablet or pill can comprise an inner dosage and an outer dosage component, the latter being in the form of an envelope over the former. The two components can be separated by an enteric layer which serves to resist disintegration in the stomach and permit the inner component to pass intact into

the duodenum or to be delayed in release. A variety of materials can be used for such enteric layers or coatings, such materials including a number of polymeric acids and mixtures of polymeric acids with such materials as shellac, cetyl alcohol, and cellulose acetate.

The liquid forms in which the novel compositions of the present invention may be incorporated for administration orally or by injection include aqueous solutions, suitably flavored syrups, aqueous or oil suspensions, and flavored emulsions with edible oils such as corn oil, cottonseed oil, sesame oil, coconut oil, or peanut oil, as well as elixirs and similar pharmaceutical vehicles.

Compositions for inhalation or insufflation include solutions and suspensions in pharmaceutically acceptable, aqueous or organic solvents, or mixtures thereof, and powders. The liquid or solid compositions may contain suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients as described *supra*. Preferably the compositions are administered by the oral or nasal respiratory route for local or systemic effect. Compositions in preferably pharmaceutically acceptable solvents may be nebulized by use of inert gases. Nebulized solutions may be inhaled directly from the nebulizing device or the nebulizing device may be attached to a face mask tent, or intermittent positive pressure breathing machine. Solution, suspension, or powder compositions may be administered, preferably orally or nasally, from devices which deliver the formulation in an appropriate manner.

EXAMPLES

The following preparations and examples are given to enable those skilled in the art to more clearly understand and to practice the present invention. They should not be considered as limiting the scope of the invention, but merely as being illustrative and representative thereof.

In the examples below, the following abbreviations have the following meanings. Unless otherwise stated, all temperatures are in degrees Celsius. If an abbreviation is not defined, it has its generally accepted meaning.

Å	=	Angstroms
cm	=	centimeter
DCC	=	dicyclohexyl carbodiimide

DMF	=	*N,N*-dimethylformamide
DMSO	=	dimethylsulfoxide
g	=	gram
HPLC	=	high performance liquid chromatography
mg	=	milligram
min	=	minute
mL	=	milliliter
mm	=	millimeter
mmol	=	millimol
N	=	normal
THF	=	tetrahydrofuran
µL	=	microliters
μm	=	microns

Synthetic Examples

Example 1

Synthesis of Amoxicillin Homodimer

(*Following Figure 11*)

Step 1

A slurry of (D)-4-hydroxyphenyl glycine **1** (10 mmol) in methanol (100 mL) is stirred with cooling in an ice bath. Thionyl chloride (11 mmol) is added dropwise over the course of 15 minutes. After addition is complete, the mixture is allowed to stir in the cooling bath for an additional 2 hours. The mixture is then concentrated to dryness to afford crude (D)-4-hydroxyphenyl glycine methyl ester hydrochloride. This material is dissolved and stirred in 100 mL dimethylformamide and treated sequentially with diisopropylethyl amine (22 mmol) followed by allyl 1-benzotriazolyl carbonate (11 mmol). After stirring 1 hour at room temperature, volatiles are removed under reduced pressure and the residue is fractionated by silica gel chromatography using ethyl acetate/hexane eluent to afford Aloc-protected methyl ester **2**.

Step 2

A solution of compound **2** (6.0 mmol) and tetraethylene glycol (3.0 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (25 mL) is stirred at room temperature under nitrogen and then treated sequentially with triphenylphosphine (9.0 mmol) and diethylazodicarboxylate (6.6 mmol). The reaction is stirred for 4 hours and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude is fractionated by silica gel chromatography using ethyl acetate/hexane eluent to afford **3**.

Step 3

A solution of compound **3** (2.0 mmol) in 20 mL methanol is treated with a solution of lithium hydroxide (5 mmol) in 2 mL water. The reaction is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and then poured into 100 mL 1 N sodium hydrogen sulfate solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extract is dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and then concentrated to dryness under vacuum to afford crude diacid **4** which is used without further purification.

Step 4

Diacid **4** is dissolved in 10 mL anhydrous dimethylformamide and treated sequentially with hydroxybenzotriazole (5.0 mmol), diisopropylethyl amine (4.0 mmol) and PyBOP (4.0 mmol). After stirring for 15 minutes at room temperature, the activated diacid is treated with (+)-6-aminopenicillanic acid **5** (4.0 mmol) and the coupling reaction is stirred overnight at room temperature. Volatiles are removed under vacuum and the crude is fractionated by reverse-phase HPLC using a linear gradient of acetonitrile in water (both buffered with 0.1% trifluoracetic acid) to afford **6** after lyopholization of the appropriate fractions.

Step 5

Diacid **6** (1.0 mmol) is dissolved in 10 mL anhydrous tetrahydrofuran and stirred under nitrogen at room temperature and treated sequentially with pyrrolidine (3.0 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium[0] (0.15 mmol). After 2 hours, the mixture is evaporated to dryness and then fractionated by reverse-phase HPLC using a linear gradient of acetonitrile in water (both buffered with 0.1% trifluoracetic acid) to afford the desired amoxicillin dimer **7** after lyopholization of the appropriate fractions.

Example 2

Synthesis of Imipenem Homodimer

(*Following Figure 12*)

Step 1

4,4'-Dipiperidine hydrochloride (10 mmol) is dissolved in water (100 mL), stirred at room temperature, and treated sequentially with triethylamine (40 mmol) and 2-iminothiolane hydrochloride (20 mmol). After two hours the reaction mixture is frozen and lyopholized and the diamidine dithiol **8** is recovered as the dihydrochloride after crystallization from HCl/diethyl ether.

Step 2

Compound **9** (4.0 mmol) is generated in acetonitrile (20 mL) as described (Salzmann et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1980**, *102*, 6163 and Lelillo et al. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1980**, *21*, 2783). This is then treated with compound **8** (2.0 mmol) and diisopropylethyl amine (9.0 mmol) and the reaction is stirred at 0 C for 1 hour. The PNB-protected adduct precipitates from the reaction mixture and is isolated by filtration. This material is then dissolved in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran and water buffered to pH 7.0 with morpholinopropane sulfonic acid, treated with 10% palladium on carbon (200 mg) and subjected to 40 psi H_2 for 4 hours. The mixture is filtered through a pad of celite to remove catalyst and chromatographed at 4 °C on a column of Dowex 50 X 4 (Na+ cycle, 200-400 mesh) resin eluted with deionized water. The desired compound **10** is recovered upon lyopholization of the appropriate fractions.

Example 3

Synthesis of Imipenem Homodimer

(*Following Figure 13*)

Thienamycin **11** (2.0 mmol) is dissolved in aqueous buffer (morpholinopropane sulfonic acid, pH 8.2) and stirred in an ice/water bath. Dimethyloctanediimidate dihydrochloride **12** (1.0 mmol) is added as a solid and the reaction is stirred one hour in the cooling bath and then two hours at room temperature. The mixture is then chromatographed at 4 °C on a column of Dowex 50 X 4 (Na+ cycle, 200-400 mesh) resin eluted with deionized water. The desired

compound **13** is recovered upon lyopholization of the appropriate fractions.

Example 4

Synthesis of Vancomycin-Amoxicillin Heterodimer

(*Following Figure 14*)

Method A

Step 1

A slurry of (D)-4-hydroxyphenyl glycine **1** (10 mmol) in methanol (100 mL) is stirred with cooling in an ice bath. Thionyl chloride (11 mmol) is added dropwise over the course of 15 minutes. After addition is complete, the mixture is allowed to stir in the cooling bath for an additional 2 hours. The mixture is then concentrated to dryness to afford crude (D)-4-hydroxyphenyl glycine methyl ester hydrochloride. This material is dissolved and stirred in 100 mL dimethylformamide and treated sequentially with diisopropylethyl amine (22 mmol) followed by allyl 1-benzotriazolyl carbonate (11 mmol). After stirring 1 hour at room temperature, volatiles are removed under reduced pressure and the residue is fractionated by silica gel chromatography using ethyl acetate/hexane eluent to afford Aloc-protected (D)-4-hydroxyphenyl glycine methyl ester. The ester (7.0 mmol) is dissolved in methanol (40 mL, stirred at room temperature, and treated with a solution of lithium hydroxide (8.0 mmol) in 20 mL water. The reaction is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and then poured into 100 mL 1 N sodium hydrogen sulfate solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extract is dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude is fractionated via chromatography on silica gel using methanol/methylene chloride/trifluoracetic acid eluent to afford *N*-Aloc (D)-4-hydroxyphenyl glycine **14**.

Step 2

Compound **14** (5.0 mmol) is dissolved in anhydrous dimethylformamide (20 mL), stirred at room temperature, and treated sequentially with hydroxybenzotriazole (5.0 mmol), diisopropylethyl amine (5.0 mmol) and PyBOP (5.0 mmol). After stirring for 15 minutes at room temperature, the activated acid is treated with (+)-6-aminopenicillanic acid (5.0 mmol) and the coupling reaction is stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture is then treated with allyl bromide (5.0 mmol) and stirred for an additional 24 hours. Volatiles are removed

under vacuum and the crude is fractionated by silica gel chromatography using methanol/methylene chloride eluent to afford *N*-Aloc (D)-4-hydroxyphenyl glycine allyl ester **16**.

Step 3

Compound **16** (1.0 mmol) is dissolved in anhydrous dimethylformamide (5.0 mL), stirred in an ice/water bath, and treated sequentially with *N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine (0.1 mmol) and carbonyldiimidazole (1.0 mmol). The ice bath is removed and the reaction mixture is allowed to warm to room temperature. The imidazolide **16** thus produced is used without further manipulation in the coupling reactions described below.

Step 4

Vancomycin-2-aminoethanamide **18** (compound **18** prepared as described in Example 5 below, 1.0 mmol) is dissolved in 5.0 mL anhydrous dimethylformamide, stirred at room temperature, and treated sequentially with diisopropylethyl amine (4.0 mmol) and the solution of the imidazolide **16** (prepared in Step 3 above). After 2 hours, volatiles are removed under vacuum and the residue is triturated with acetonitrile. The solid is then redissolved in 10 mL 1:1 anhydrous tetrahydrofuran:anhydrous dimethylformamide, stirred under nitrogen at room temperature, and treated sequentially with pyrrolidine (3.0 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium[0] (0.25 mmol). After 2 hours, the mixture is concentrated under vacuum and the residue is dissolved in 0.1% aqueous trifluoroacetic acid and fractionated by reverse-phase HPLC using a linear gradient of acetonitrile in water (both buffered with 0.1% trifluoracetic acid) to afford the desired compound **19** upon lyopholization of the appropriate fractions.

Method B

Step 1

Vancomycin hydrochloride **17** (10 mmol) is slurried in 100 mL 1:1 methanol:anhydrous dimethylformamide, stirred at room temperature, and treated sequentially with diisopropylethyl amine (20 mmol) and Fmoc glycinal (prepared as described by Salvi et al. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1994**, *35*, 1181-1184). After 2 hours the reaction mixture is cooled in an ice water bath and treated further with sodium cyanoborohydride (4.0 mmol) and trifluoroacetic acid (30 mmol).

After 2 additional hours the crude product is precipitated by dropwise addition to a ten-fold volume of acetonitrile, and then fractionated by reverse-phase HPLC using a linear gradient of acetonitrile in water (both buffered with 0.1% trifluoracetic acid) to afford the adducts reductively alkylated on the *N*-methylamino terminus **20** and on the *N'*-amino group of the vancosamine residue **21**.

Step 2

Compounds **20** and **21** (2.0 mmol each) are separately dissolved in anhydrous dimethylformamide (10 mL), stirred at room temperature and treated with excess piperidine (1.0 mL). After one hour the crude products are precipitated by dropwise addition to 50 mL acetonitrile with vigorous stirring. The crude products are fractionated by reverse-phase HPLC using a linear gradient of acetonitrile in water (both buffered with 0.1% trifluoracetic acid) to afford the *N*-aminoethyl adduct **22** and the the *N'*-aminoethyl adduct **23** upon lyopholization of the appropriate fractions.

Compounds **22** and **23** are subsequently elaborated to desired heterobivalent compounds **24** and **25**, respectively by following step 4 described for the conversion of compound **18** to compound **19**.

Example 5

Synthesis of Vancomycin-Imipenem Heterodimer

(*Following Figure 15*)

Step 1

Vancomycin hydrochloride **17** (10 mmol) is) is dissolved in water (100 mL), stirred at room temperature, and treated sequentially with triethylamine (40 mmol) and 2-iminothiolane hydrochloride (10 mmol). After two hours the reaction mixture is fractionated by reverse-phase HPLC using a linear gradient of acetonitrile in water (both buffered with 0.1% trifluoracetic acid) to afford the imine adducts modified on the *N*-methylamino terminus compound **26** and on the *N'*-amino group of the vancosamine residue compound **27**.

Step 2

Compound **28** (2.0 mmol) is generated in acetonitrile (10 mL) as described (Salzmann et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1980**, *102*, 6163 and Lelillo et al. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1980**, *21*, 2783). This

is then treated with a solution of compound **26** (2.0 mmol) and diisopropylethyl amine (11 mmol) in 10 mL anhydrous dimethylformamide and the reaction is stirred at 0 C for 1 hour. After removal of volatiles under vacuum, the crude product is dissolved in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran and water buffered to pH 7.0 with morpholinopropane sulfonic acid, treated with 10% platinum oxide (20 mg) and subjected to 40 psi H_2 for 4 hours. The mixture is filtered through a pad of celite to remove catalyst and chromatographed at 4 °C on a column of Dowex 50 X 4 (Na+ cycle, 200-400 mesh) resin eluted with deionized water. The desired compound **29** is recovered upon lyopholization of the appropriate fractions.

In a like manner, using adduct **27** in place of **26**, compound **30** is prepared.

Example 6

Synthesis of Vancomycin-Imipenem Heterodimer

(Following Figure 16)

Step 1

Vancomycin hydrochloride **17** (10 mmol) is dissolved in 100 mL 1:1 anhydrous dimethylsulfoxide:dimethylformamide, stirred at room temperature, and treated sequentially with ethylenediamine (20 mmol), hydroxybenzotriazole (10 mmol), and PyBOP (10 mmol). After two hours, the crude product is precipitated by dropwise addition to 1 L vigorously stirred acetonitrile, and then fractionated by reverse-phase HPLC using a linear gradient of acetonitrile in water (both buffered with 0.1% trifluoracetic acid) to afford compound **31** after lyopholization of the appropriate fractions.

Step 2

Compound **31** (5.0 mmol) is) is dissolved in water (50 mL), stirred at room temperature, and treated sequentially with triethylamine (20 mmol) and 2-iminothiolane hydrochloride (5.0 mmol). After two hours the reaction mixture is fractionated by reverse-phase HPLC using a linear gradient of acetonitrile in water (both buffered with 0.1% trifluoracetic acid) to afford compound **32** after lyopholization of the appropriate fractions.

Step 3

Compound **28** (2.0 mmol) is generated in acetonitrile (10 mL) as described (Salzmann et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1980**, *102*, 6163 and Lelillo et al. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1980**, *21*, 2783). This

is then treated with a solution of compound **32** (2.0 mmol) and diisopropylethyl amine (11 mmol) in 10 mL anhydrous dimethylformamide and the reaction is stirred at 0 °C for 1 hour. After removal of volatiles under vacuum, the crude product is dissolved in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran and water buffered to pH 7.0 with morpholinopropane sulfonic acid, treated with 10% platinum oxide (20 mg) and subjected to 40 psi H_2 for 4 hours. The mixture is filtered through a pad of celite to remove catalyst and chromatographed at 4 °C on a column of Dowex 50 X 4 (Na+ cycle, 200-400 mesh) resin eluted with deionized water. The desired compound **33** is recovered upon lyopholization of the appropriate fractions.

Example 7

Synthesis of Cephaclor Dimer

(Following Figure 17)

Step 1

A solution of 10 mmols of Cephaclor **34** (commercially available) in methanol (10 mL) is treated to pH 6 with acetic acid. 1,3,5-Trioxane (4 mmols) is then added followed by sodium cyanoborohydride (6 mmols). When HPLC indicates that the reaction is complete, it is quenched with aqueous acetic acid (keeping the pH 6-6.5) and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The crude product is purified by HPLC to afford a compound **35**.

Step 2

A mixture of **35** (4 mmols) in DMF (10 mL) is treated with 2 mmols of 1,8-dibromooctane and the reaction kept at 40 °C until HPLC indicates completion. The solvent removed *in vacuo* and the crude product is purified by HPLC to afford the desired compound **36**.

In a similar manner, compound **42** may be prepared in a similar manner from the PNB ester of commercially available Amoxicillin.

Example 8

Synthesis of Cephaclor Dimer

(*Following Figure 18*)

A mixture of **35** in (4 mmols) in THF (10 mL) with N-ethyldiisopropylamine (4 mmols) is treated with sebacoyl chloride (2 mmols) and the reaction kept at room temperature until HPLC indicates completion. The solvent removed *in vacuo* and the crude product is purified by HPLC to afford the desired compound **37**.

Example 9

Synthesis of Cephaclor-Ampicillin Heterodimer

(*Following Figure 19*)

A mixture of compound **35** (4 mmols) and compound **38** in DMF (10 mL) is treated with 1,8-dibromooctane (4 mmols) and the reaction kept at 40 °C until HPLC indicates completion. The solvent removed *in vacuo* and the crude product is purified by HPLC to afford the desired compound **39**.

Example 10

Synthesis of Carbapenem-Amoxicillin Heterodimer

(*Following Figure 20*)

Step 1

A mixture of carbapenem **40** (4 mmols) and 1,8-dibromooctane (10 mmols) in DMF (5 mL) is kept at 40 °C until HPLC indicates completion. The solvent removed *in vacuo* and the crude product is purified by HPLC to afford compound **41**.

Step 2

A solution of of **42** (5 mmols) in anhydrous DMF (5 mL) with N-ethyldiisopropylamine (5 mmols) is treated with chlorotrimethylsilane (5 mmols) followed by compound **41** and the reaction stirred at 40 °C until HPLC indicates completion. After addition of water (2 mL) and removal of volatiles under vacuum, the crude product is dissolved in a mixture of THF and

water buffered to pH 7.0 with morpholinopropane sulfonic acid, treated with 10% palladium of carbon (200 mg) and subjected to 40 psi H_2 for four hours. The mixture is filtered and purified by HPLC to afford the desired compound **43**.

Example 11

Synthesis of Carbapenem-Amoxicillin Heterodimer

(Following Figure 21)

Step 1

A solution of compound **44** (10 mmols) in THF (10 mL) is treated with Boc anhydride (11 mmols) and after 1hr. the volatiles are removed under vacuum to afford intermediate **45**.

Step 2

A solution of compound **46** (2mmols) in acetonitrile ((10 mL) is treated with a solution of intermediate **45** (2 mmols) and N-ethyldiisopropylamine (11 mmols) in anhydrous DMF (10 mL) and the reaction stirred at 0 °C for 1 hour. The solvents are removed *in vacuo* and the crude product is purified by HPLC to afford compound **47**.

Step 3

A solution of commercially available Cefoclor **48** (20 mmols) in THF (25 mL) is treated with Boc anhydride (22 mmols). After 1 hour of p-nitrobenzyl alcohol (22 mmols) is added followed by dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (22 mmols). When complete as indicated by HPLC, trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL) is added and when removal of the Boc group is complete the reaction is filtered and the solvent removed. The residue is purified by chromatography to afford compound **49**.

Step 4

A solution of intermediate **49** (4 mmols) and N-Boc-8-aminooctanoic acid (4 mmols) in anhydrous DMF (10 mL) is cooled under N_2 with stirring in an ice-water bath. To the stirred solution is added 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (7 mmols) followed by 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (5.5 mmols). The cooling bath is removed and the reaction followed by TLC. When complete, the mixture is partitioned between water and ethyl acetate and the aqueous phase back extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with water followed by sat. sodium carbonate, dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent

removed *in vacuo*. The crude product is purified by chromatography to afford compound **50**.

Step 5

A solution of compound **50** (4 mmols) in methylene chloride (5 mL) is treated with trifluoroacetic acid (0.5 mL) and when Boc removal is complete, washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate and water, dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed. The product is dissolved in anhydrous DMF (10 mL) and compound **47** (4 mmols) is added. The solution is cooled under N_2 with stirring in an ice-water bath. To the stirred solution is added 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (7 mmols) followed by 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (5.5 mmols). The cooling bath is removed and the reaction followed by TLC. When the reaction is complete, the mixture is partitioned between water and ethyl acetate and the aqueous phase back extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with water followed by sat. sodium bicarbonate, dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The crude product is purified by chromatography and dissolved in a mixture of THF and water buffered to pH 7.0 with morpholinopropane sulfonic acid. Add 10% platinum oxide (20 mg) and subject the reaction mixture to 40 psi H_2 for four hours. The reaction mixture is filtered and purified by chromatography. The product is dissolved in a mixture of THF (5 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.5 mL). After the reaction is complete volatiles are removed under vacuum and the crude product is purified by HPLC to afford the desired compound **51**.

Formulation Examples

Example 1

Hard gelatin capsules containing the following ingredients are prepared:

Ingredient	Quantity (mg/capsule)
Active Ingredient	30.0
Starch	305.0
Magnesium stearate	5.0

The above ingredients are mixed and filled into hard gelatin capsules in 340 mg quantities.

Example 2

A tablet Formula is prepared using the ingredients below:

Ingredient	Quantity (mg/tablet)
Active Ingredient	25.0
Cellulose, microcrystalline	200.0
Colloidal silicon dioxide	10.0
Stearic acid	5.0

The components are blended and compressed to form tablets, each weighing 240 mg.

Example 3

A dry powder inhaler formulation is prepared containing the following components:

Ingredient	Weight %
Active Ingredient	5
Lactose	95

The active ingredient is mixed with the lactose and the mixture is added to a dry powder inhaling appliance.

Example 4

Tablets, each containing 30 mg of active ingredient, are prepared as follows:

Ingredient	Quantity (mg/tablet)
Active Ingredient	30.0 mg
Starch	45.0 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose	35.0 mg
Polyvinylpyrrolidone (as 10% solution in sterile water)	4.0 mg
Sodium carboxymethyl starch	4.5 mg

Magnesium stearate	0.5 mg
Talc	1.0 mg
Total	120 mg

The active ingredient, starch and cellulose are passed through a No. 20 mesh U.S. sieve and mixed thoroughly. The solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone is mixed with the resultant powders, which are then passed through a 16 mesh U.S. sieve. The granules so produced are dried at 50° to 60°C and passed through a 16 mesh U.S. sieve. The sodium carboxymethyl starch, magnesium stearate, and talc, previously passed through a No. 30 mesh U.S. sieve, are then added to the granules which, after mixing, are compressed on a tablet machine to yield tablets each weighing 120 mg.

Example 5

Capsules, each containing 40 mg of medicament are made as follows:

Ingredient	Quantity (mg/capsule)
Active Ingredient	40.0 mg
Starch	109.0 mg
Magnesium stearate	1.0 mg
Total	150.0 mg

The active ingredient, starch, and magnesium stearate are blended, passed through a No. 20 mesh U.S. sieve, and filled into hard gelatin capsules in 150 mg quantities.

Example 6

Suppositories, each containing 25 mg of active ingredient are made as follows:

Ingredient	Amount
Active Ingredient	25 mg
Saturated fatty acid glycerides to	2,000 mg

The active ingredient is passed through a No. 60 mesh U.S. sieve and suspended in the saturated fatty acid glycerides previously melted using the minimum heat necessary. The mixture is then poured into a suppository mold of nominal 2.0 g capacity and allowed to cool.

Example 7

Suspensions, each containing 50 mg of medicament per 5.0 mL dose are made as follows:

Ingredient	Amount
Active Ingredient	50.0 mg
Xanthan gum	4.0 mg
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (11%)	
Microcrystalline cellulose (89%)	50.0 mg
Sucrose	1.75 g
Sodium benzoate	10.0 mg
Flavor and Color	q.v.
Purified water to	5.0 mL

The active ingredient, sucrose and xanthan gum are blended, passed through a No. 10 mesh U.S. sieve, and then mixed with a previously made solution of the microcrystalline cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose in water. The sodium benzoate, flavor, and color are diluted with some of the water and added with stirring. Sufficient water is then added to produce the required volume.

Example 8

A formulation may be prepared as follows:

Ingredient	Quantity (mg/capsule)
Active Ingredient	15.0 mg
Starch	407.0 mg
Magnesium stearate	3.0 mg

Total	425.0 mg

The active ingredient, starch, and magnesium stearate are blended, passed through a No. 20 mesh U.S. sieve, and filled into hard gelatin capsules in 425.0 mg quantities.

Example 9

A formulation may be prepared as follows:

Ingredient	Quantity
Active Ingredient	5.0 mg
Corn Oil	1.0 mL

Example 10

A topical formulation may be prepared as follows:

Ingredient	Quantity
Active Ingredient	1-10 g
Emulsifying Wax	30 g
Liquid Paraffin	20 g
White Soft Paraffin	to 100 g

The white soft paraffin is heated until molten. The liquid paraffin and emulsifying wax are incorporated and stirred until dissolved. The active ingredient is added and stirring is continued until dispersed. The mixture is then cooled until solid.

Another preferred formulation employed in the methods of the present invention employs transdermal delivery devices ("patches"). Such transdermal patches may be used to provide continuous or discontinuous infusion of the compounds of the present invention in controlled amounts. The construction and use of transdermal patches for the delivery of pharmaceutical agents is well known in the art. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Patent 5,023,252, issued June 11, 1991, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. Such patches may be constructed for continuous, pulsatile, or on demand delivery of pharmaceutical agents.

Other suitable formulations for use in the present invention can be found in *Remington's*

Pharmaceutical Sciences, edited by E. W. Martin (Mack Publishing Company, 18th ed., 1990).

Biological Examples

Example 1

Determination of Antibacterial Activity

In Vitro Determination of Antibacterial Activity

β-lactam resistant bacteria are obtained and phenotyped based on their sensitivity. Minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs) are measured in a microdilution broth procedure under NCCLS guidelines. The compounds are serially diluted into Mueller-Hinton broth in 96-well microtiter plates. Overnight cultures of bacterial strains are diluted based on absorbance at 600 nm so that the final concentration in each well was 5×10^5 cfu/ml. Plates are returned to a 35°C incubator. The following day (or 24 hours in the case of Enterococci strains), MICs are determined by visual inspection of the plates.

Bacterial strains which may be tested in this model include, but are not limited to, those found in Table I and Table II below. Growth conditions may be modified as necessary for each particular strain. Growing conditions and growth media for the strains listed in Table I and Table II are known in the art.

Determination of Kill Time

Experiments to determine the time required to kill the bacteria are conducted as described in Lorian. These experiments are conducted with both staphylococcus and enterococcus strains.

Briefly, several colonies are selected from an agar plate and grown at 35°C under constant agitation until a turbidity of approximately 1.5×10^8 CFU/ml is achieved. The sample is diluted to about 6×10^6 CFU/ml and incubated at 35°C under constant agitation. At various times, aliquots are removed and five ten-fold serial dilutions are performed. The pour plate method is used to determine the number of colony forming units (CFUs).

In Vivo Determination of Antibacterial Activity

Acute tolerability studies in mice

In these studies, the compounds of Formula I are administered either intravenously or subcutaneously and observed for 5-15 minutes. If there are no adverse effects, the dose is

increased in a second group of mice. This dose incrementation continues until mortality occurs, or the dose is maximized. Generally, dosing begins at 20 mg/kg and increases by 20 mg/kg each time until the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) is achieved.

Bioavailability studies in mice

Mice are administered the compound of Formula I either intravenously or subcutaneously at a therapeutic dose (in general, approximately 50 mg/kg). Groups of animals are placed in metabolic cages so that urine and feces may be collected for analysis. Groups of animals (n=3) are sacrificed at various times (10 min, 1 hour and 4 hours). Blood is collected by cardiac puncture and the following organs are harvested: lung, liver, heart, brain, kidney, and spleen. Tissues were weighed and prepared for HPLC analysis. HPLC analysis on the tissue homogenates and fluids is used to determine the concentration of the compound of Formula I. Metabolic products resulting from changes to the compound of Formula I are also determined.

Mouse septecemia model

In this model, an appropriately virulent strain of bacteria (most commonly S. aureus, or E. faecalis or E. faecium) is administered intraperitoneally to mice (N=5 to 10 mice per group). The bacteria was combined with hog gastric mucin to enhance virulence. The dose of bacteria (normally 10^5-10^7) is that which is sufficient to induce mortality in all of the mice over a three day period. One hour after the bacteria is administered, the compound of Formula I is administered in a single dose, either IV or subcutaneously. Each dose is administered to groups of 5 to 10 mice, at doses that typically range from a maximum of about 20 mg/kg to a minimum of less than 1 mg/kg. A positive control (normally β-lactam with β-lactam sensitive strains) is administered in each experiment. The dose at which approximately 50% of the animals are saved is calculated from the results.

Neutropenic thigh model

In this model, antibacterial activity of the compound of Formula I is evaluated against an appropriately virulent strain of bacteria (most commonly S. aureus sensitive or resistant to β-lactams). Mice are initially rendered neutropenic by administration of cyclophosphamide at 200 mg/kg on day 0 and day 2. On day 4, they are infected in the left anterior thigh by an IM injection of a single dose of bacteria. The mice are administered the compound of Formula I one hour after the administration of bacteria. At various later times (normally 1, 2.5, 4 and 24

hours) the mice are sacrificed (3 per time point). The thigh is excised, homogenized and the number of CFUs (colony forming units) is determined by plating. Blood is also plated to determine the CFUs in the blood.

Pharmacokinetic studies

The rate at which the compound of Formula I is removed from the blood can be determined in either rats or mice. In rats, the test animals are cannulated in the jugular vein. A compound of Formula I is administered via tail vein injection, and at various time points (normally 5, 15, 30, 60 minutes and 2, 4, 6 and 24 hours) blood is withdrawn from the cannula. In mice, a compound of Formula I is also administered via tail vein injection, and at various time points. Blood is normally obtained by cardiac puncture. The concentration of the remaining compound of Formula I is determined by HPLC.

The foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example, for purposes of clarity and understanding. It will be obvious to one of skill in the art that changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims. Therefore, it is to be understood that the above description is intended to be illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention should, therefore, be determined not with reference to the above description, but should instead be determined with reference to the following appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.

All patents, patent applications and publications cited in this application are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes to the same extent as if each individual patent, patent application or publication were so individually denoted.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A multibinding compound which comprises from 2-10 ligands covalently connected by a linker or linkers wherein each of said ligands comprises a ligand domain capable of binding to penicillin binding proteins, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, a pencillinase enzyme, a cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate provided that:

(i) all the ligands in a multibinding compound of Formula (I) cannot be either a beta lactam antibiotic, an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic, or an aglycone derivative of an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic;

(ii) when p is 2 and q is 1 then at least one of the ligands is a beta lactam antibiotic; and

(iii) when p is 2, q is 1, and one of the ligands is vancomycin attached via the [C] , then the other cannot be cefalexin attached to the linker via acylation of its alpha amino group.

2. A multibinding compound of Formula (I):

$$(L)_p(X)_q$$

(I)

wherein:

p is an integer of from 2 to 10;

q is an integer of from 1 to 20;

each ligand, L, is a beta lactam antibiotic, an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic, or an aglycone derivative of an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic;

X is a linker that may be same or different at each occurrence provided that:

provided that:

(i) all the ligands in a multibinding compound of Formula (I) cannot be either a beta lactam antibiotic, an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic, or an aglycone derivative of an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic;

(ii) when p is 2 and q is 1 then at least one of the ligands is a beta lactam antibiotic; and

(iii) when p is 2, q is 1, and one of the ligands is vancomycin attached via the [C] , then the

other cannot be cefalexin attached to the linker via acylation of its alpha amino group.

3. The multibinding compound of Claim 2 wherein *q* is1 and *p* is 2.

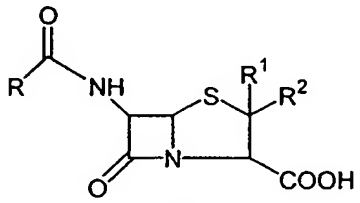
4. The multibinding compound of Claim 3 wherein:

each ligand that is a beta lactam antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of penems, penams, cephems, carbapenems, oxacephems, carbacephems, and monobactam ring systems; and

each ligand that is a glycopeptide antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of Chloroeremomycin, Chloroorienticin, Vancomycin and aglycone derivatives thereof.

5. The multibinding compound of Claim 3 wherein each ligand that is a beta lactam antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of:

(i) a compound of formula (a):



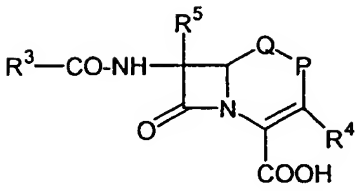
(a)

wherein:

R is substituted alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl wherein each of said substituent optionally links (a) to a linker via a covalent bond or R is a covalent bond that links (a) to a linker; and

R^1 and R^2 are, independently of each other, alkyl or at least one of R^1 and R^2 is a covalent bond linking (a) to a linker;

(ii) a compound of formula (b):



(b)

wherein:

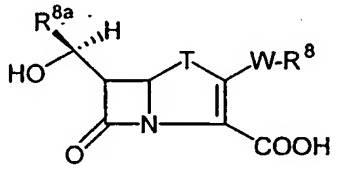
one of P and Q is O, S, or $-CH_2-$ and the other is $-CH_2-$;

R^3 is substituted alkyl, heteroarylalkyl, aralkyl, heterocyclylalkyl, or $-C(R^6)=NOR^7$ (where R^6 is aryl, heteroaryl, or substituted alkyl; and R^7 is alkyl or substituted alkyl) wherein each of said substituent optionally links (b) to a linker or R^3 is a covalent bond that links (b) to a linker; and

R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenylene, substituted alkyl, halo, heteroarylalkyl, heterocyclylalkyl, $-SR^a$ (where R^a is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, or cycloalkyl) or $-CH_2SR^a$ (where R^a is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, or cycloalkyl) wherein each of said substituent optionally links (b) to a linker or R^4 is a covalent bond that links (b) to a linker;

R^5 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or alkoxy;

(iii) a compound of formula (c):



(c)

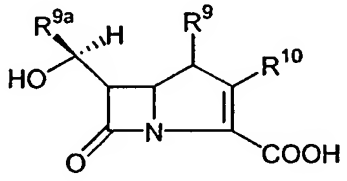
wherein:

T is S or CH_2;

R^{8a} is alkyl;

W is O, S, $-OCH_2-$, or CH_2; and R^8 is -(alkylene)-$NHC(R^b)=NH$ where R^b is a covalent bond linking (c) to a linker or a covalent bond linking (c) to a linker; or $-W-R^8$ is a covalent bond that links (c) to a linker;

(iv) a compound of formula (d):



(d)

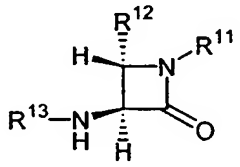
wherein:

R^9 and R^{9a} are alkyl;

R^{10} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, halo, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, heterocyclylalkyl or $-CH_2SR^a$ (where R^a is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, or cycloalkyl) wherein each of said substituent optionally links (d) to a linker or at least one of R^9 and R^{10} is a covalent bond that links (d) to a linker; or

R^9 and R^{10} together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl ring of 4 to 7 ring atoms wherein one of the ring atoms optionally links (d) to a linker; or

(v) a compound of formula (e):



(e)

wherein:

R^{11} is $-SO_3H$ or -(alkylene)-COOH;

R^{12} is alkyl, substituted alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl wherein each of said substituent optionally

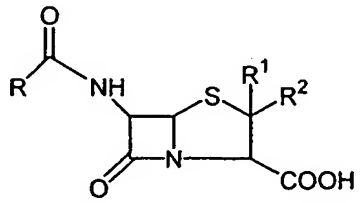
binds (e) to a linker or R^{12} is a covalent bond that links (e) to a linker; and

R^{13} is alkyl, acyl, or -COC(R^{14})=N-OR^{15} wherein R^{14} is aryl, heteroaryl which optionally links (e) to a linker, and R^{15} is -(alkylene)-COOR^{16} wherein R^{16} is hydrogen or optionally links (e) to a linker or R^{13} is a covalent bond that links (e) to a linker; and

each ligand that is a glycopeptide antibiotic is an optionally substituted vancomycin which is linked to a linker via any hydroxyl group, carboxyl group or amino group; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

6. The multibinding compound of Claim 5 wherein each ligand that is a beta lactam antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of:

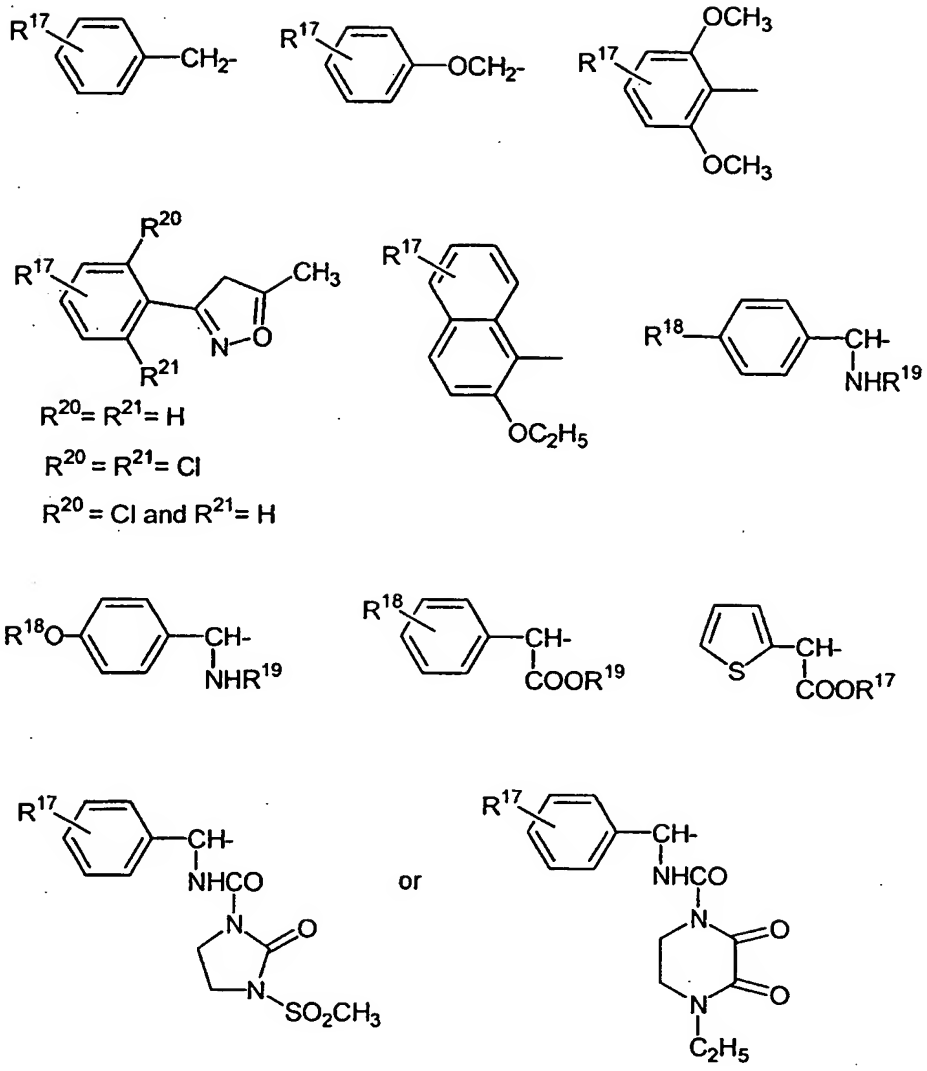
(i) a compound of formula (a):



(a)

wherein:

R is:



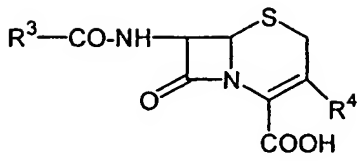
where:

R^{17} is a covalent bond that links the (a) group to a linker;

one of R^{18} and R^{19} and is hydrogen and the other is a covalent bond that links the (a) group to a linker; and

R^1 and R^2 are methyl;

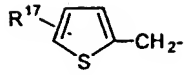
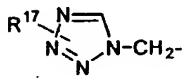
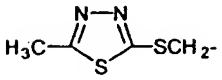
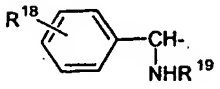
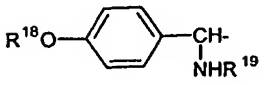
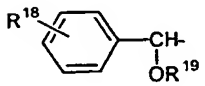
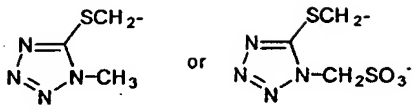
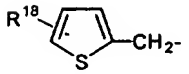
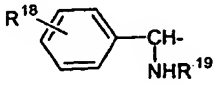
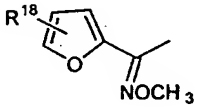
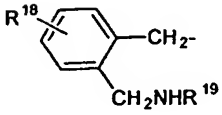
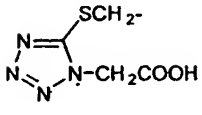
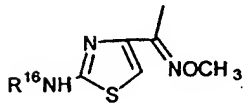
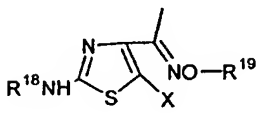
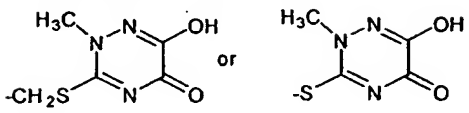
(ii) a compound of formula (b):



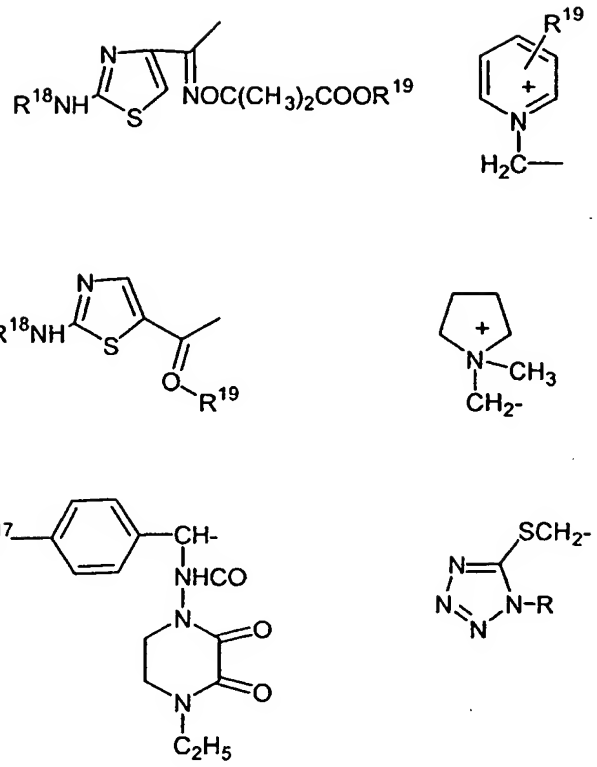
(b)

where:

R^3 and R^4 are:

R^3	R^4
	$-CH_2OCOCH_3$
	
	$-CH_3$
	$-CH_3$
	
	$-CH_2OCONHR^{19}$ $-CH_2OCOCH_3$
	$-Cl$
	$-CH_2OCONHR^{19}$
	
	$-CH_2OCOCH_3$, $-CH_2OCH_3$, H
	

X = halo



(Note: the R^3 group in the left column is paired with the R^4 in the right column)

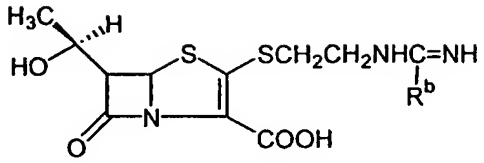
wherein:

R is alkyl;

R^{16} is a covalent bond that links the (b) group to a linker;

one of R^{18} and R^{19} is hydrogen or alkyl and the other is a covalent bond that links the (b) group to a linker;

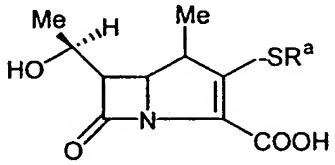
(iii) a compound of formula (c):



(c)

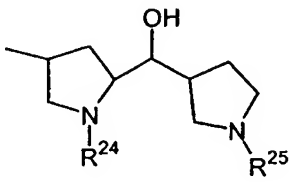
wherein R^b is a covalent bond linking (c) to a linker;

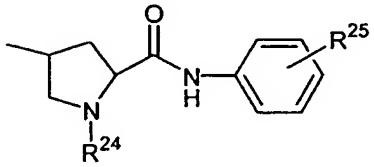
(iv) a compound of formula (d):

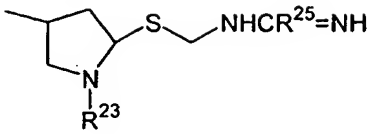


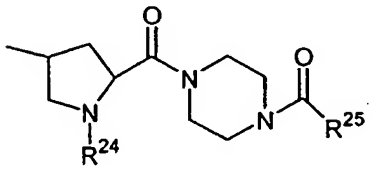
(d)

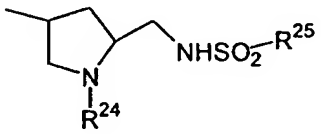
where R^a is:

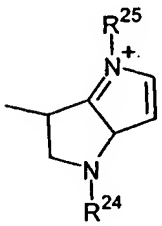


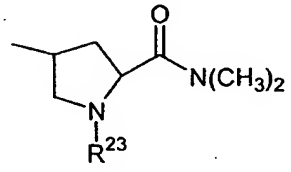










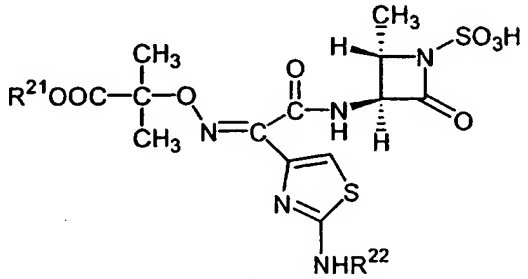


where:

R^{23} is a covalent bond that links (d) to a linker;

one of R^{24} and R^{25} is alkyl, substituted alkyl, or aralkyl, and other is a covalent bond that links (d) to a linker; or

(v) a compound of formula (e):



(e)

wherein one of R^{21} and R^{22} is hydrogen and the other links (d) to a linker; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

7. The multibinding compound of Claim 6 wherein the linker is selected from a compound of formula:

$$-X^a\text{-}Z\text{-}(Y^a\text{-}Z)_m\text{-}X^a\text{-}$$

wherein

m is an integer of from 0 to 20;

X^a at each separate occurrence is selected from the group consisting of -O-, -S-, -NR-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -OC(O)-, -C(O)NR-, -NRC(O)-, C(S), -C(S)O-, -C(S)NR-, -NRC(S)-, or a covalent bond where R is as defined below;

Z at each separate occurrence is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, substituted alkylene, cycloalkylene, substituted cylcoalkylene, alkenylene, substituted alkenylene, alkynylene, substituted alkynylene, cycloalkenylene, substituted cycloalkenylene,

arylene, heteroarylene, heterocyclene, or a covalent bond;

each Y^a at each separate occurrence is selected from the group consisting of -O-, -C(O)-, -OC(O)-, -C(O)O-, -NR-, -S(O)n-, -C(O)NR'-, -NR'C(O)-, -NR'C(O)NR'-, -NR'C(S)NR'-, -C(=NR')-NR'-, -NR'-C(=NR')-, -OC(O)-NR'-, -NR'-C(O)-O-, -N=C(X^a)-NR'-, -NR'-C(X^a)=N-,-P(O)(OR')-O-, -O-P(O)(OR')-, -$S(O)_n$CR'R''-, -$S(O)_n$-NR'-, -NR'-$S(O)_n$-, -S-S-, and a covalent bond; where *n* is 0, 1 or 2; and R, R' and R'' at each separate occurrence are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclic.

8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an effective amount of a multibinding compound which comprises from 2-10 ligands covalently connected by a linker or linkers wherein each of said ligands comprises a ligand domain capable of binding to penicillin binding proteins, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, a pencillinase enzyme, a cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate provided that:

(i) all the ligands in a multibinding compound of Formula (I) cannot be either a beta lactam antibiotic, an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic, or an aglycone derivative of an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic;

(ii) when p is 2 and q is 1 then at least one of the ligands is a beta lactam antibiotic; and

(iii) when p is 2, q is 1, and one of the ligands is vancomycin attached via the [C] , then the other cannot be cefalexin attached to the linker via acylation of its alpha amino group.

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an effective amount of a multibinding compound of Formula (I):

$$(L)_p(X)_q$$

(I)

wherein:

p is an integer of from 2 to 10;

q is an integer of from 1 to 20;

each ligand, L, is a beta lactam antibiotic, an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic, or an aglycone derivative of an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic;

X is a linker that may be same or different at each occurrence provided that:

provided that:

(i) all the ligands in a multibinding compound of Formula (I) cannot be either a beta lactam antibiotic, an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic, or an aglycone derivative of an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic;

(ii) when p is 2 and q is 1 then at least one of the ligands is a beta lactam antibiotic; and

(iii) when p is 2, q is 1, and one of the ligands is vancomycin attached via the [C] , then the other cannot be cefalexin attached to the linker via acylation of its alpha amino group.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an effective amount of a multibinding compound of Claim 7.

11. A method for treating bacterial diseases in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an effective amount of a multibinding compound which comprises from 2-10 ligands covalently connected by a linker or linkers wherein each of said ligands comprises a ligand domain capable of binding to penicillin binding proteins, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, a pencillinase enzyme, a cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate provided that:

(i) all the ligands in a multibinding compound of Formula (I) cannot be either a beta lactam antibiotic, an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic, or an aglycone derivative of an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic;

(ii) when p is 2 and q is 1 then at least one of the ligands is a beta lactam antibiotic; and

(iii) when p is 2, q is 1, and one of the ligands is vancomycin attached via the [C] , then the other cannot be cefalexin attached to the linker via acylation of its alpha amino group.

12. A method for treating bacterial diseases in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an effective amount of a multibinding compound of Formula (I):

$$(L)_p(X)_q$$

(I)

wherein:

p is an integer of from 2 to 10;

q is an integer of from 1 to 20;

each ligand, L, is a beta lactam antibiotic, an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic, or an aglycone derivative of an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic;

X is a linker that may be same or different at each occurrence provided that:

provided that:

(i) all the ligands in a multibinding compound of Formula (I) cannot be either a beta lactam antibiotic, an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic, or an aglycone derivative of an optionally substituted glycopeptide antibiotic;

(ii) when p is 2 and q is 1 then at least one of the ligands is a beta lactam antibiotic; and

(iii) when p is 2, q is 1, and one of the ligands is vancomycin attached via the [C] , then the other cannot be cefalexin attached to the linker via acylation of its alpha amino group.

13. The method of Claim 12 wherein:

p is 2 and q is 1; and

both the ligands are selected from a compound of Claim 7.

14. The method of Claim 12 wherein:

p is 2 and q is 1;

one of the ligands are selected from a compound of Claim 7; and

the other ligand is selected from the group consisting of Chloroeremomycin, Chloroorienticin, Vancomycin and aglycone derivatives thereof.

15. A method for identifying multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate which method comprises:

(a) identifying a ligand or a mixture of ligands wherein each ligand contains at least one reactive functionality;

(b) identifying a library of linkers wherein each linker in said library comprises at least two functional groups having complementary reactivity to at least one of the reactive functional groups of the ligand;

(c) preparing a multimeric ligand compound library by combining at least two stoichiometric equivalents of the ligand or mixture of ligands identified in (a) with the library of linkers identified in (b) under conditions wherein the complementary functional groups react to form a covalent linkage between said linker and at least two of said ligands; and

(d) assaying the multimeric ligand compounds produced in the library prepared in (c) above to identify multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate.

16. A method for identifying multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a

transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate which method comprises:

(a) identifying a library of ligands wherein each ligand contains at least one reactive functionality;

(b) identifying a linker or mixture of linkers wherein each linker comprises at least two functional groups having complementary reactivity to at least one of the reactive functional groups of the ligand;

(c) preparing a multimeric ligand compound library by combining at least two stoichiometric equivalents of the library of ligands identified in (a) with the linker or mixture of linkers identified in (b) under conditions wherein the complementary functional groups react to form a covalent linkage between said linker and at least two of said ligands; and

(d) assaying the multimeric ligand compounds produced in the library prepared in (c) above to identify multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate.

17. The method according to Claim 15 or 16 wherein the preparation of the multimeric ligand compound library is achieved by either the sequential or concurrent combination of the two or more stoichiometric equivalents of the ligands identified in (a) with the linkers identified in (b).

18. The method according to Claim 17 wherein the multimeric ligand compounds comprising the multimeric ligand compound library are dimeric.

19. The method according to Claim 18 wherein the dimeric ligand compounds comprising the dimeric ligand compound library are heterodimeric.

20. The method according to Claim 19 wherein the heterodimeric ligand compound library is prepared by sequential addition of a first and second ligand.

21. The method according to Claim 15 or 16 wherein, prior to procedure (d), each member of the multimeric ligand compound library is isolated from the library.

22. The method according to Claim 21 wherein each member of the library is isolated by preparative liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (LCMS).

23. The method according to Claim 15 or Claim 16 wherein the linker or linkers employed are selected from the group comprising flexible linkers, rigid linkers, hydrophobic linkers, hydrophilic linkers, linkers of different geometry, acidic linkers, basic linkers, linkers of different polarization and amphiphilic linkers.

24. The method according to Claim 23 wherein the linkers comprise linkers of different chain length and/or having different complementary reactive groups.

25. The method according to Claim 24 wherein the linkers are selected to have different linker lengths ranging from about 2 to 100Å.

26. The method according to Claim 15 or 16 wherein the ligand or mixture of ligands is selected to have reactive functionality at different sites on said ligands.

27. The method according to Claim 26 wherein said reactive functionality is selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acids, carboxylic acid halides, carboxyl esters, amines, halides, pseudohalides, isocyanates, vinyl unsaturation, ketones, aldehydes, thiols, alcohols, anhydrides, boronates, and precursors thereof wherein the reactive functionality on the ligand is selected to be complementary to at least one of the reactive groups on the linker so that a

covalent linkage can be formed between the linker and the ligand.

28. The method according to Claim 15 or Claim 16 wherein the multimeric ligand compound library comprises heteromeric ligand compounds.

29. A library of multimeric ligand compounds which may possess multivalent properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate which library is prepared by the method comprising:

(a) identifying a ligand or a mixture of ligands wherein each ligand contains at least one reactive functionality;

(b) identifying a library of linkers wherein each linker in said library comprises at least two functional groups having complementary reactivity to at least one of the reactive functional groups of the ligand; and

(c) preparing a multimeric ligand compound library by combining at least two stoichiometric equivalents of the ligand or mixture of ligands identified in (a) with the library of linkers identified in (b) under conditions wherein the complementary functional groups react to form a covalent linkage between said linker and at least two of said ligands.

30. A library of multimeric ligand compounds which may possess multivalent properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate which library is prepared by the method comprising:

(a) identifying a library of ligands wherein each ligand contains at least one reactive functionality;

(b) identifying a linker or mixture of linkers wherein each linker comprises at least

two functional groups having complementary reactivity to at least one of the reactive functional groups of the ligand; and

(c) preparing a multimeric ligand compound library by combining at least two stoichiometric equivalents of the library of ligands identified in (a) with the linker or mixture of linkers identified in (b) under conditions wherein the complementary functional groups react to form a covalent linkage between said linker and at least two of said ligands.

31. The library according to Claim 29 or Claim 30 wherein the linker or linkers employed are selected from the group comprising flexible linkers, rigid linkers, hydrophobic linkers, hydrophilic linkers, linkers of different geometry, acidic linkers, basic linkers, linkers of different polarization and /or polarizability and amphiphilic linkers.

32. The library according to Claim 29 wherein the linkers comprise linkers of different chain length and/or having different complementary reactive groups.

33. The library according to Claim 32 wherein the linkers are selected to have different linker lengths ranging from about 2 to 100Å.

34. The library according to Claim 29 or 30 wherein the ligand or mixture of ligands is selected to have reactive functionality at different sites on said ligands.

35. The library according to Claim 34 wherein said reactive functionality is selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acids, carboxylic acid halides, carboxyl esters, amines, halides, pseudohalides, isocyanates, vinyl unsaturation, ketones, aldehydes, thiols, alcohols, anhydrides, boronates and precursors thereof wherein the reactive functionality on the ligand is selected to be complementary to at least one of the reactive groups on the linker so that a covalent linkage can be formed between the linker and the ligand.

36. The library according to Claim 30 or Claim 31 wherein the multimeric ligand compound library comprises homomeric ligand compounds.

37. The library according to Claim 29 or Claim 30 wherein the multimeric ligand compound library comprises heteromeric ligand compounds.

38. An iterative method for identifying multimeric ligand compounds possessing multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate which method comprises:

(a) preparing a first collection or iteration of multimeric compounds which is prepared by contacting at least two stoichiometric equivalents of the ligand or mixture of ligands which target a receptor with a linker or mixture of linkers wherein said ligand or mixture of ligands comprises at least one reactive functionality and said linker or mixture of linkers comprises at least two functional groups having complementary reactivity to at least one of the reactive functional groups of the ligand wherein said contacting is conducted under conditions wherein the complementary functional groups react to form a covalent linkage between said linker and at least two of said ligands;

(b) assaying said first collection or iteration of multimeric compounds to assess which if any of said multimeric compounds possess multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate;

(c) repeating the process of (a) and (b) above until at least one multimeric compound is found to possess multibinding properties for a penicillin binding protein, a transpeptidase enzyme, a substrate of a transpeptidase enzyme, a beta-lactamase enzyme, pencillinase enzyme, cephalosporinase enzyme, a transglycoslase enzyme, or a transglycosylase enzyme substrate;

(d) evaluating what molecular constraints imparted multibinding properties to the multimeric compound or compounds found in the first iteration recited in (a)- (c) above;

(e) creating a second collection or iteration of multimeric compounds which elaborates upon the particular molecular constraints imparting multibinding properties to the multimeric compound or compounds found in said first iteration;

(f) evaluating what molecular constraints imparted enhanced multibinding properties to the multimeric compound or compounds found in the second collection or iteration recited in (e) above;

(g) optionally repeating steps (e) and (f) to further elaborate upon said molecular constraints.

39. The method according to Claim 38 wherein steps (e) and (f) are repeated from 2-50 times.

40. The method according to Claim 39 wherein steps (e) and (f) are repeated from 5-50 times.

FIG. 1

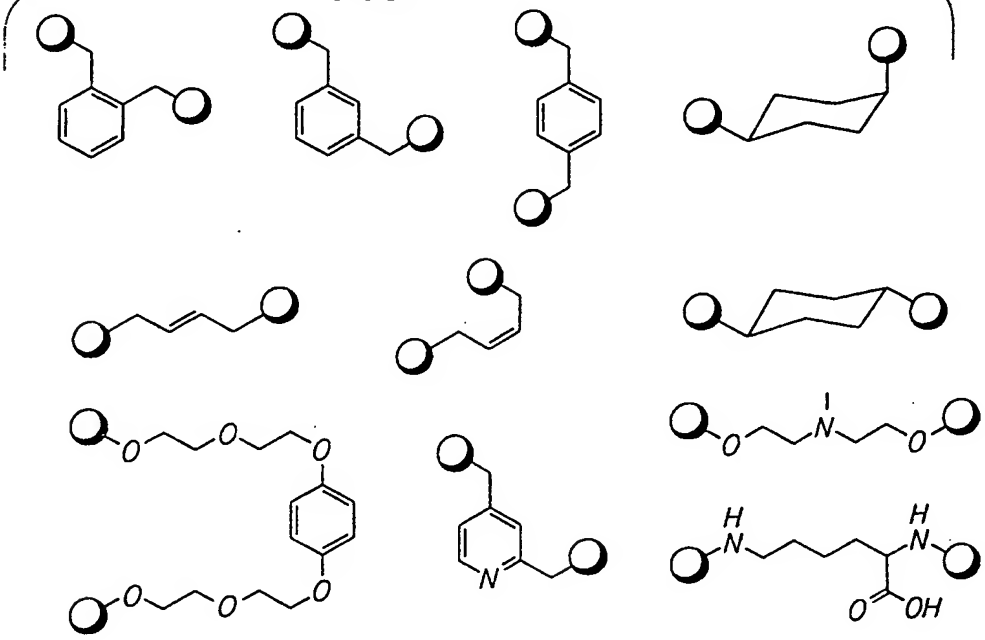


FIG. 2

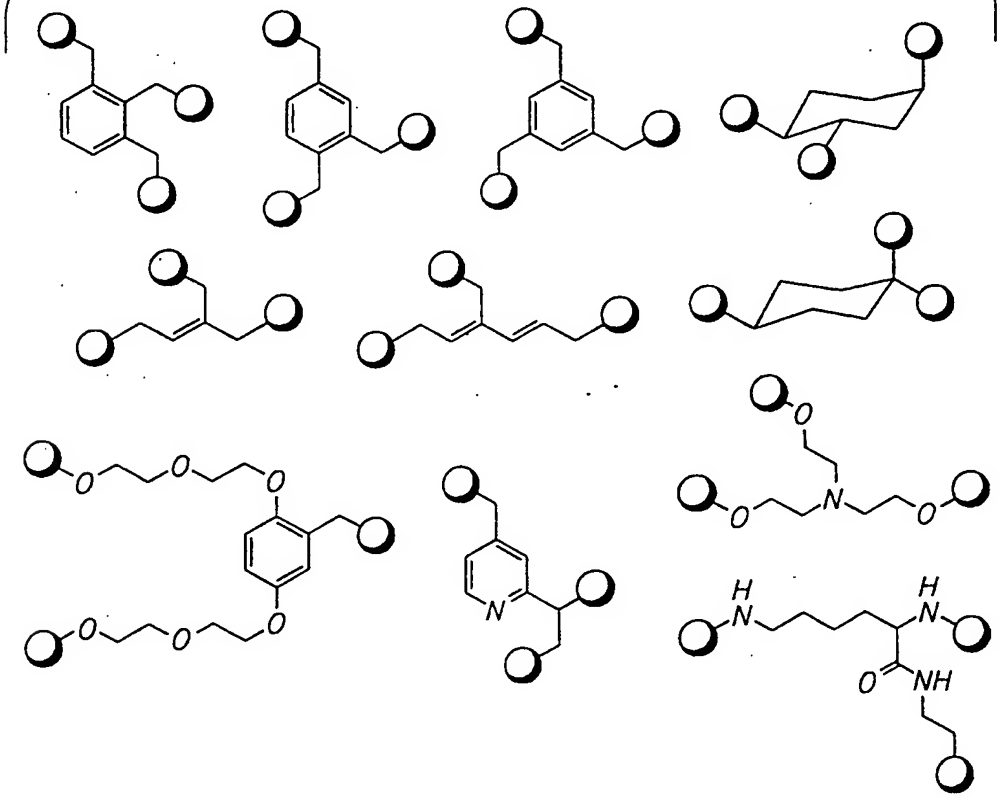


FIG. 3

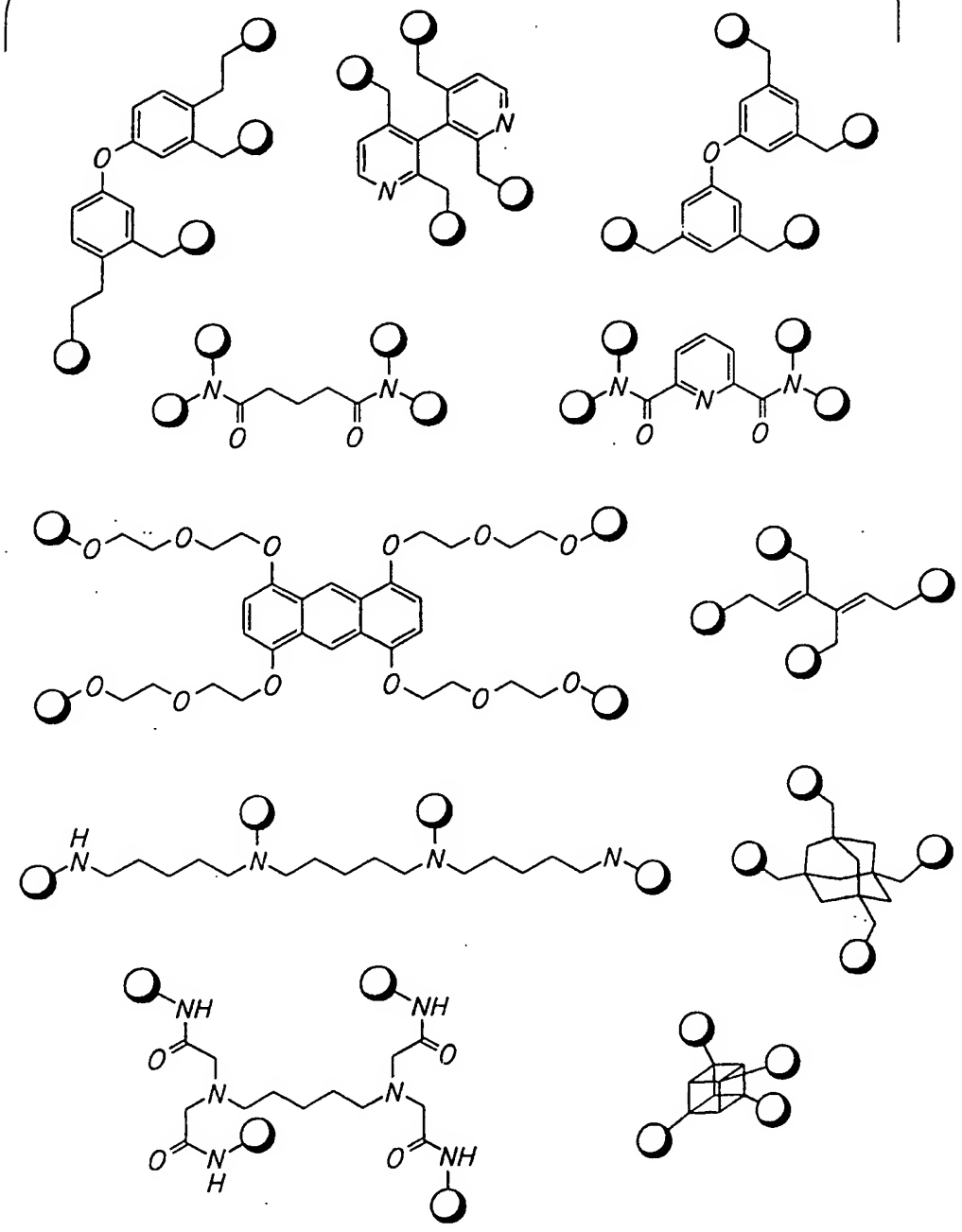
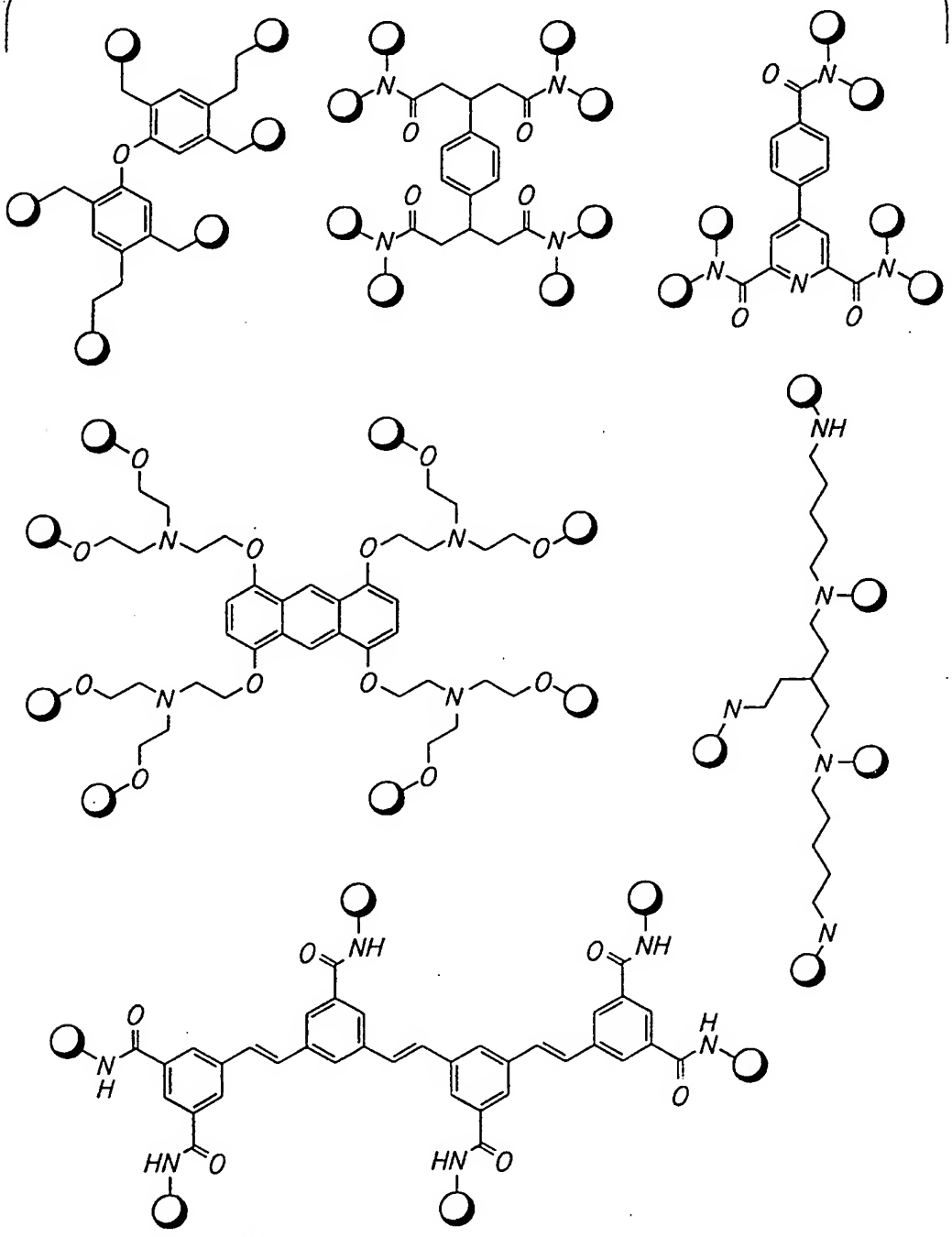
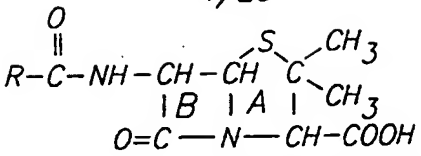


FIG. 4





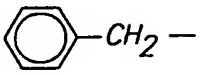
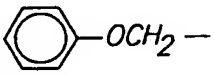
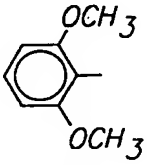
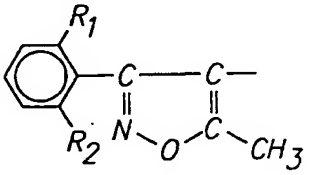
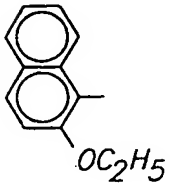
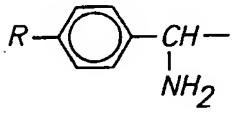
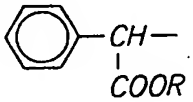
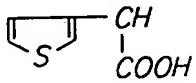
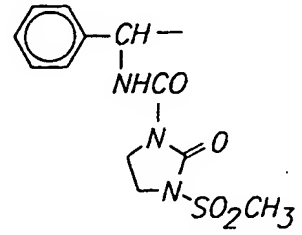
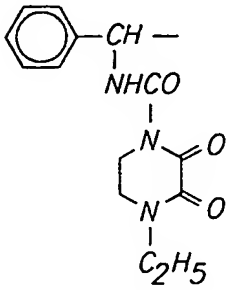
R SIDE CHAIN	NONPROPRIETARY NAME
	Penicillin G
	Penicillin V
	Methicillin
	Oxacillin ($R_1 = R_2 = H$) Cloxacillin ($R_1 = Cl; R_2 = H$) Dicloxacillin ($R_1 = R_2 = Cl$)
	Nafcillin
	Ampicillin ($R = H$) Amoxicillin ($R = OH$)
	Carbenicillin ($R = H$) Carbenicillin indanyl ($R = 5$-indanol)
	Ticarcillin

FIG. 5

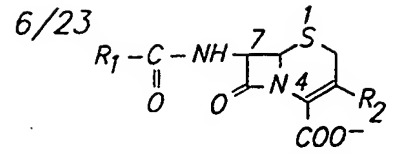


Mezlocillin

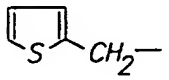
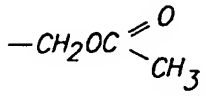
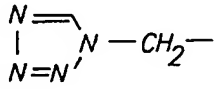
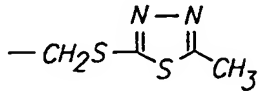
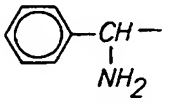
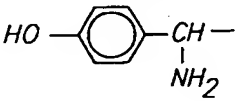
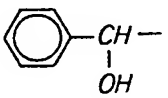
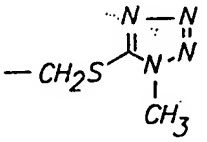
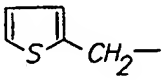
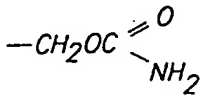
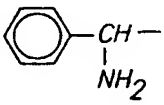
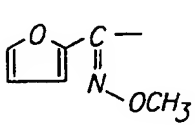
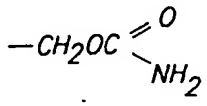
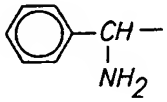
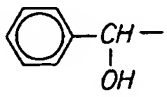
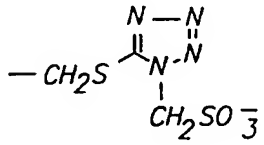
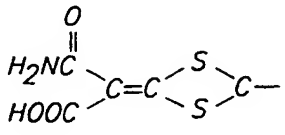
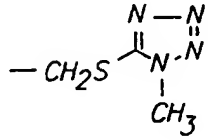


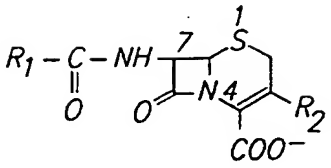
Piperacillin

FIG. 6A



Cephem nucleus

COMPOUND (TRADE NAMES)	R_1	R_2
First-Generation		
Cephalothin (KEFLIN)		
Cefazolin (ANCEF, KEFZOL, others)		
Cephalexin (KEFLET, KEFLEX)		$-CH_3$
Cefadroxil (DURICEF, ULTRACEF)		$-CH_3$
Second-Generation		
Cefamandole (MANDOL)		
Cefoxitin + (MEFOXIN)		
Cefaclor (CECLOR)		$-Cl$
Cefuroxime (KEFUROX, ZINACEF) Cefuroxime axetil ‡ (CEFTIN)		
Loracarbef ++ (CEFZIL)		$-Cl$
Cefonicid (MONOCID)		
Cefoteton (CEFOTAN)		



Cephem nucleus

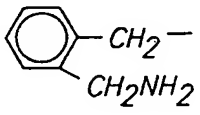
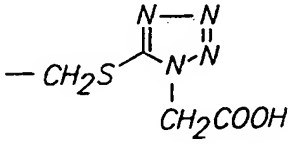
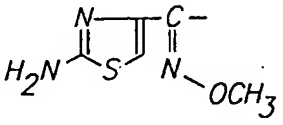
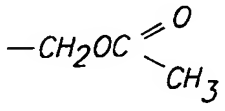
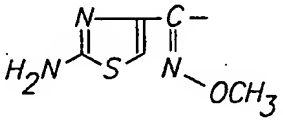
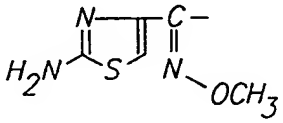
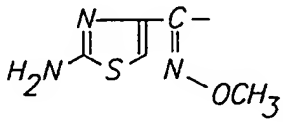
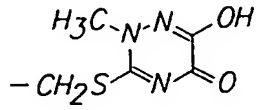
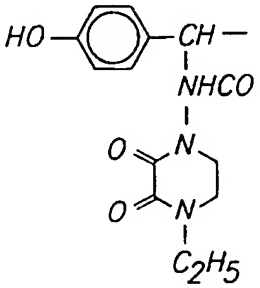
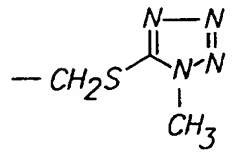
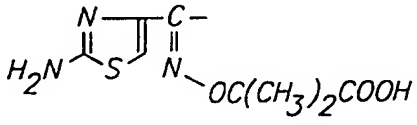
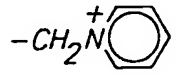
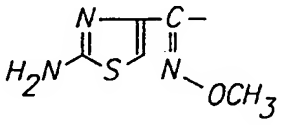
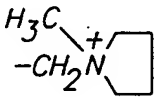
COMPOUND (TRADE NAMES)	R_1	R_2
Second-Generation CONTINUED		
Ceforanide (PRECEF)		
Third-Generation		
Cefotaxime (CLAFORAN)		
Cefpodoxime proxetil** (VANTIN)		$-CH_2OCH_3$
Ceftizoxime (CEFTZOX)		$-H$
Ceftriaxone (ROCEPHIN)		
Cefoperazone (CEFOBID)		

FIG. 6B-1

COMPOUND (TRADE NAMES)	R_1	R_2
Third-Generation (continued)		
Ceftazidime (FORTAZ, others)		
Fourth-Generation		
Cefepime		

\+ Cefoxitin, a cephamycin, has a $-OCH_3$ group at position 7 of cephem nucleus.

\+ + Cefuroxime axetil is the acetyloxyethyl ester of cefuroxime.

++ Loracarbef, a carbacephem, has a carbon instead of sulfur at position 1 of cephem nucleus.

* * Cefpodoxime proxeul has a $-COOCH(CH_3)OCOOCH(CH_3)_2$ group at position 4 of cephem nucleus.

FIG.6B-2

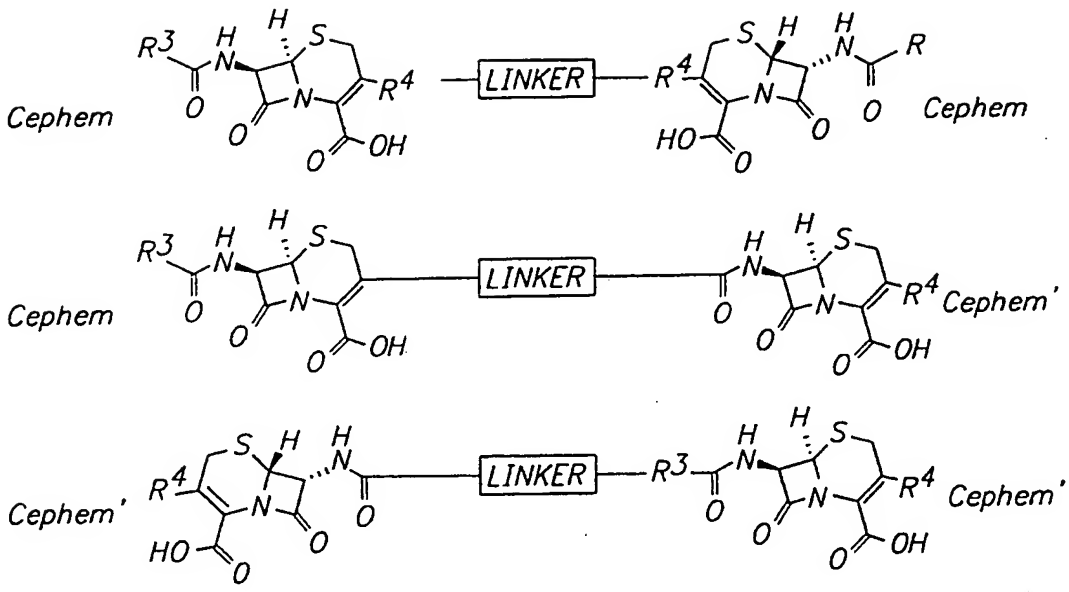

Cephem
LINKER
Cephem
Cephem
LINKER
Cephem'
Cephem'
LINKER
Cephem'

FIG. 7A

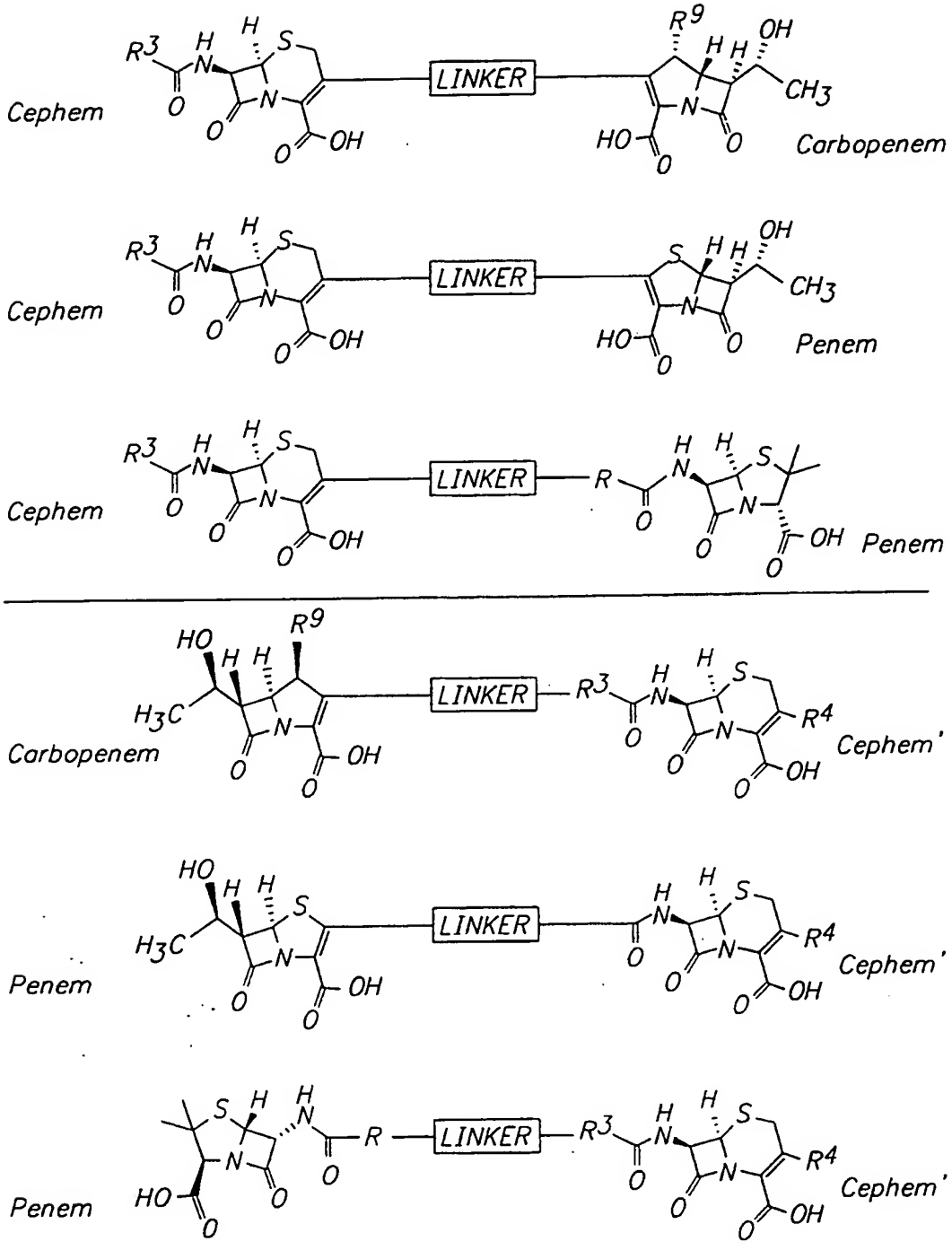

Cephem
LINKER
Carbopenem
Cephem
LINKER
Penem
Cephem
LINKER
Penem
Carbopenem
LINKER
Cephem'
Penem
LINKER
Cephem'
Penem
LINKER
Cephem'

FIG. 7B

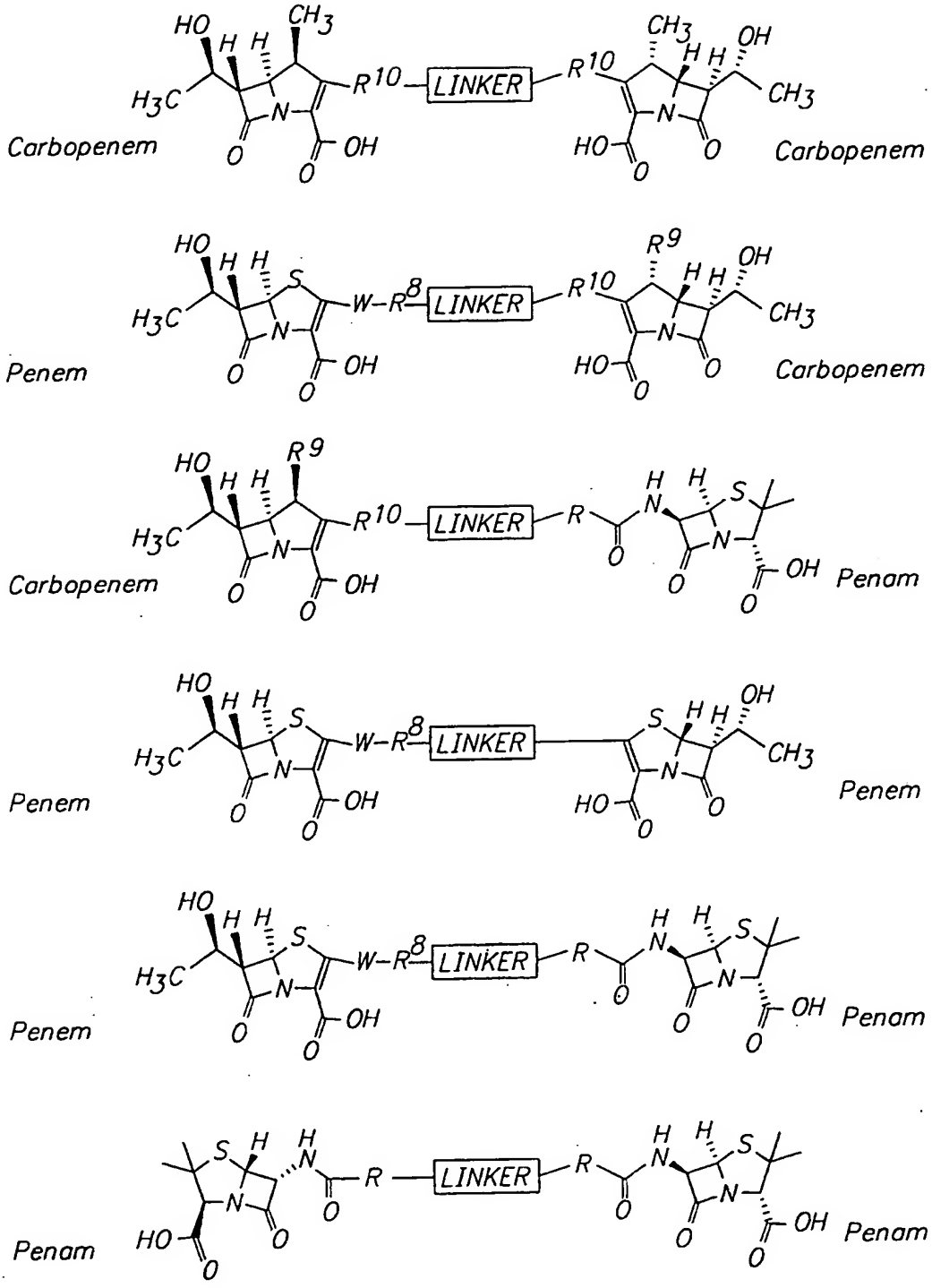


FIG. 8A

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

Likewise:

Oxacephem–Cephem
Oxacephem–Cepham'
Oxacephem–Penam
Oxacephem–Penem
Oxacephem–Carbopenem
Oxacephem–Carbacephem
Oxacephem–Trinem
Oxacephem–Monobactam
Oxacephem–Monobactam'

Likewise:

Trinem–Cephem
Trinem–Cepham'
Trinem–Penam
Trinem–Penem
Trinem–Carbopenem
Trinem–Carbocephem
Trinem–Trinem
Trinem–Monobactam
Trinem–Monobactam'

Likewise:

Carbacephem –Cephem
Carbacephem –Cepham'
Carbacephem –Penam
Carbacephem –Penem
Carbacephem –Carbopenem
Carbacephem –Carbocephem
Carbacephem –Trinem
Carbacephem –Monobactam
Carbacephem –Monobactam'

Likewise:

Monobactam–Cephem
Monobactam–Cepham'
Monobactam–Penam
Monobactam–Penem
Monobactam–Carbopenem
Monobactam–Monobactam
Monobactam–Monobactam'
Monobactam'–Monobactam'

FIG. 8B

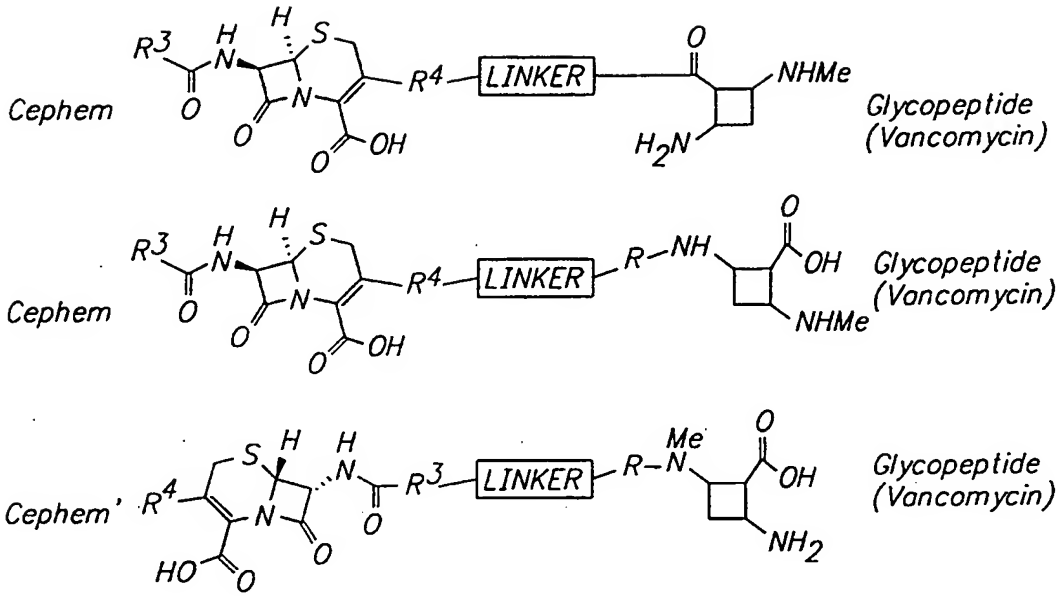
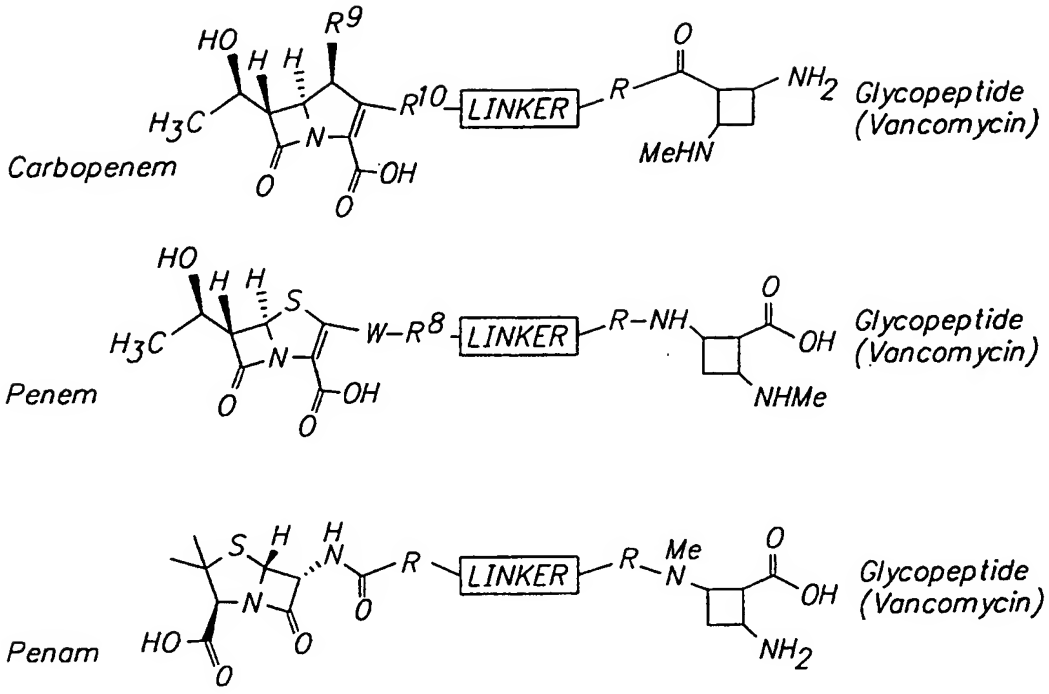

Cephem
LINKER
Glycopeptide (Vancomycin)
Cephem
LINKER
Glycopeptide (Vancomycin)
Cephem'
LINKER
Glycopeptide (Vancomycin)
Glycopeptide (Vancomycin)
LINKER
Cephem'
Glycopeptide (Vancomycin)
LINKER
Cephem'
Glycopeptide (Vancomycin)
LINKER
Cephem'

FIG. 9



Likewise Glycopeptide Antibiotic Linked to these betalactam Antibiotics:

Oxacephem– Glycopeptide Antibiotic
Trinem– Glycopeptide Antibiotic
Carbacephem–Glycopeptide Antibiotic
Monobactam– Glycopeptide Antibiotic
Monobactam'– Glycopeptide Antibiotic

FIG. 10

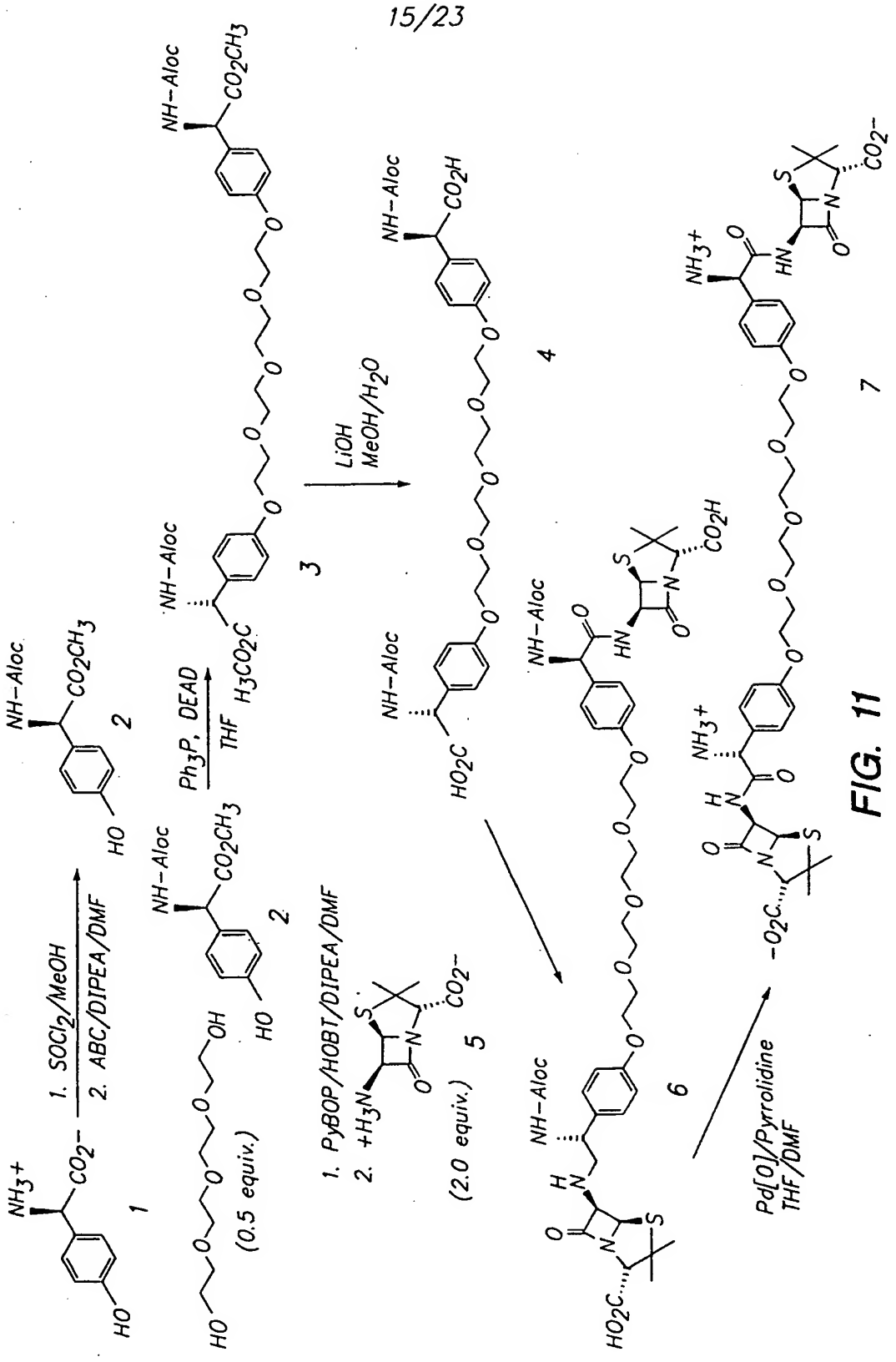

1. SOCl2/MeOH
2. ABC/DIPEA/DMF
(0.5 equiv.)
Ph3P, DEAD
THF
LiOH
MeOH/H2O
1. PyBOP/HOBT/DIPEA/DMF
2. +H3N
(2.0 equiv.)
Pd[0]/Pyrrolidine
THF/DMF
NH-Aloc
NH3+
CO2CH3
CO2H
CO2-
HO
OH
HN
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

FIG. 11

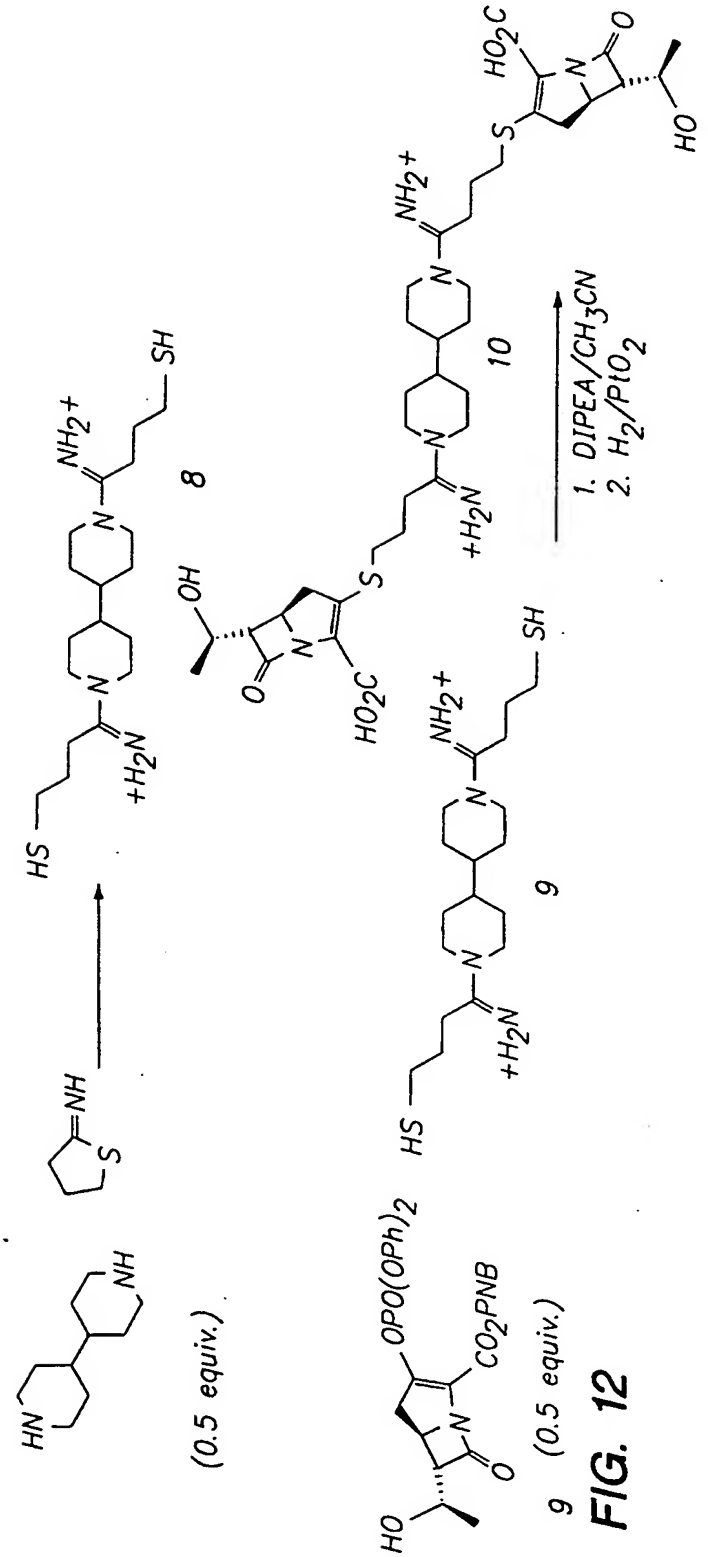

(0.5 equiv.)
8
9
(0.5 equiv.)
10
1. DIPEA/CH3CN
2. H2/PtO2

FIG. 12

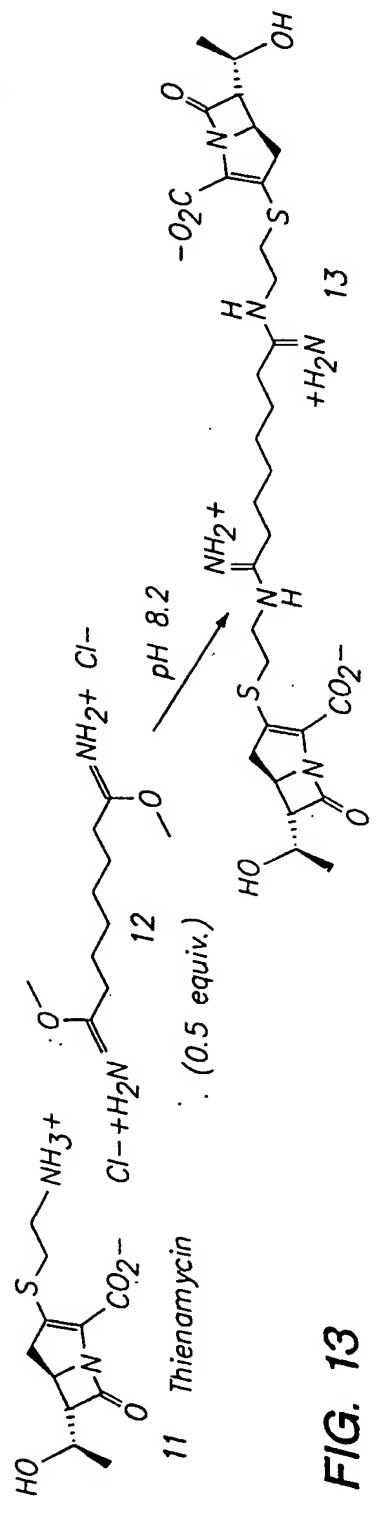
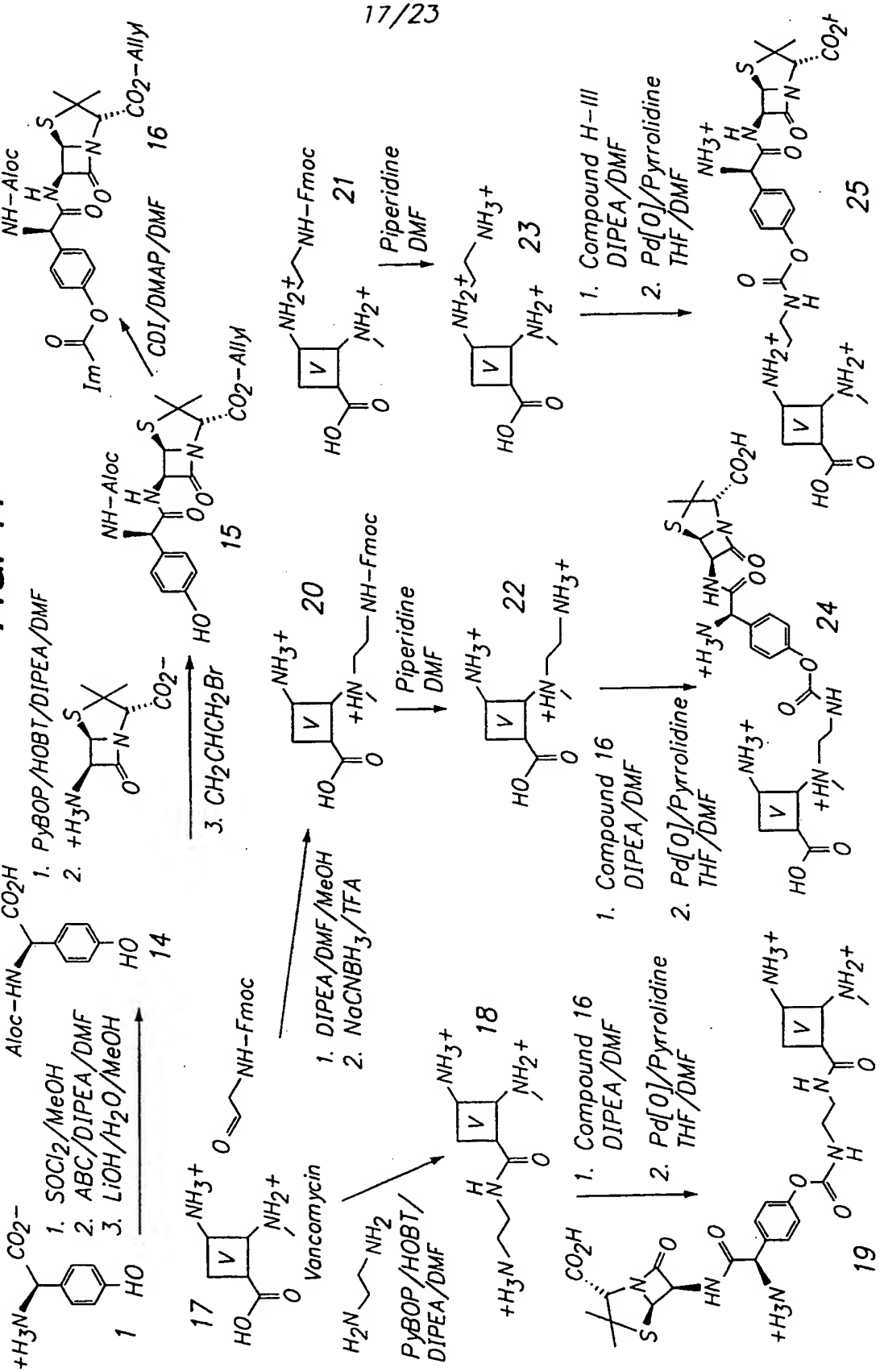

11 Thienamycin
12
(0.5 equiv.)
pH 8.2
13

FIG. 13

FIG. 14



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

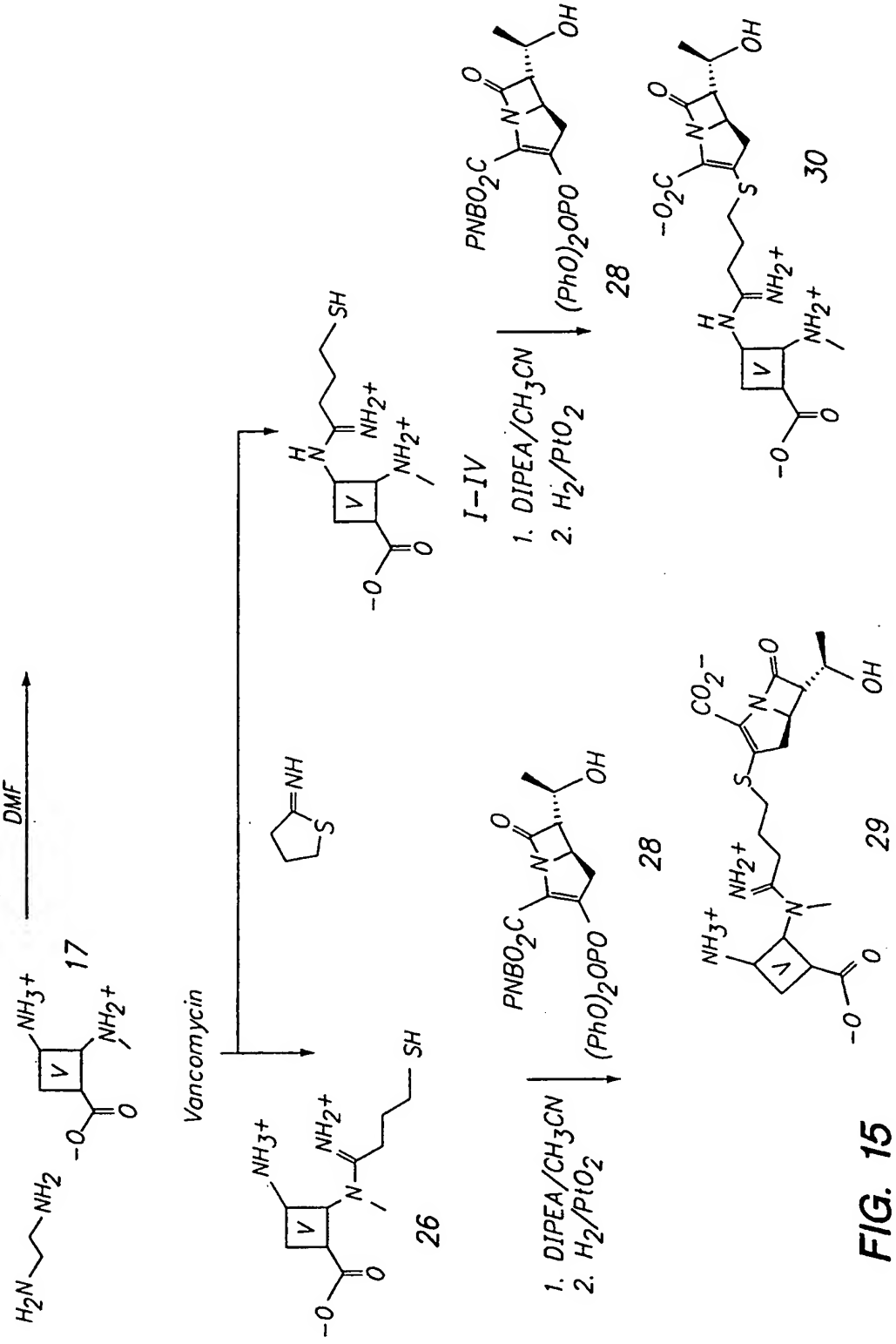

PyBOP/HOBT/DIPEA
DMF
17
Vancomycin
26
I-IV
1. DIPEA/CH3CN
2. H2/PtO2
28
30
29

FIG. 15

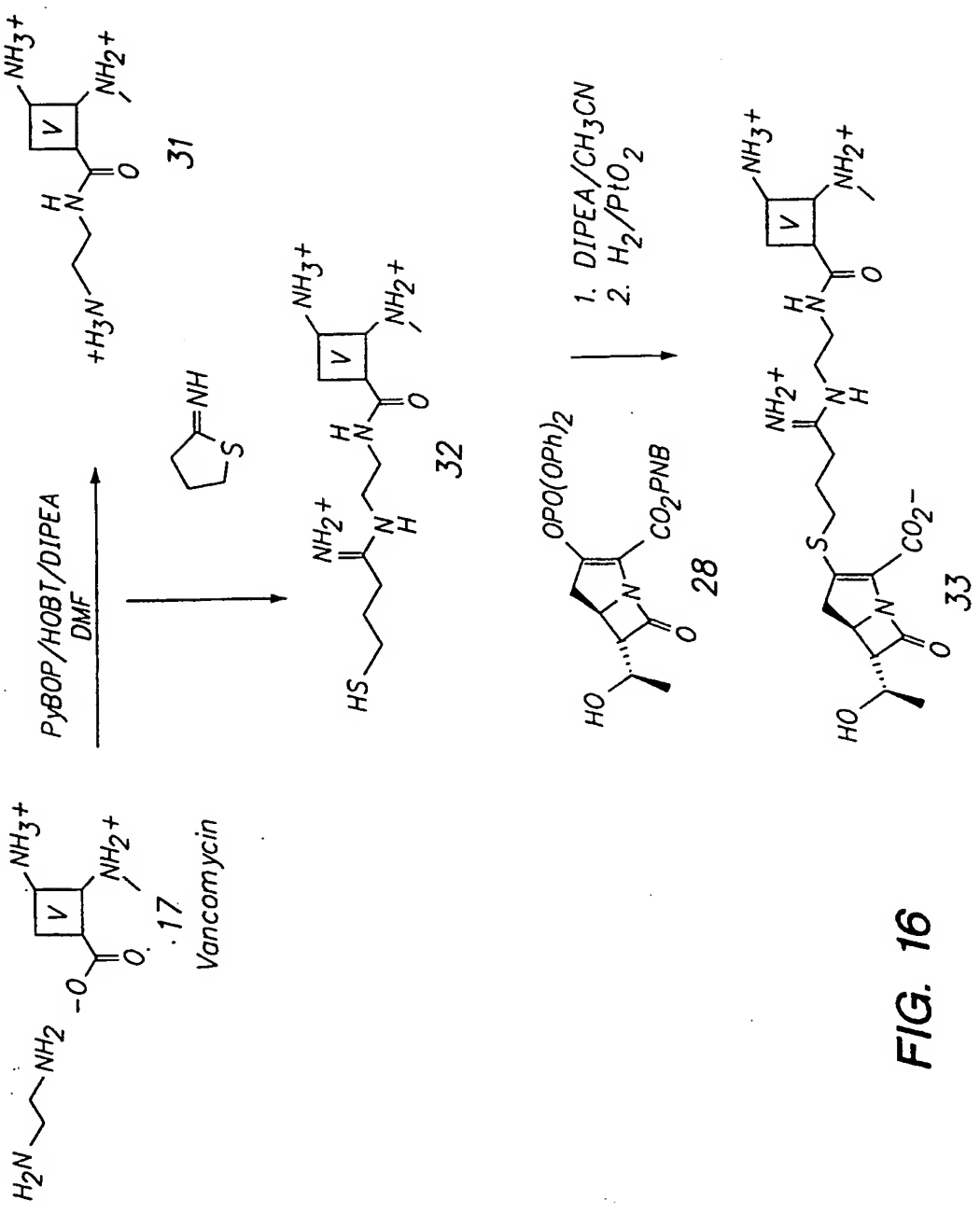
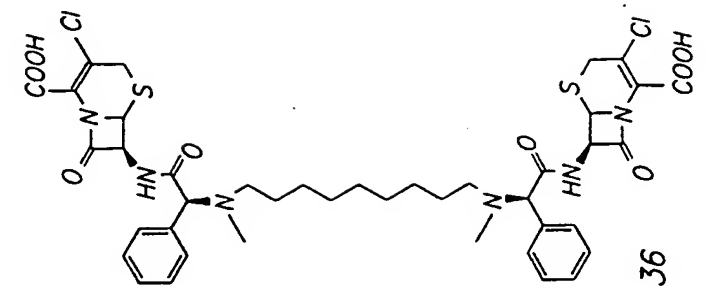
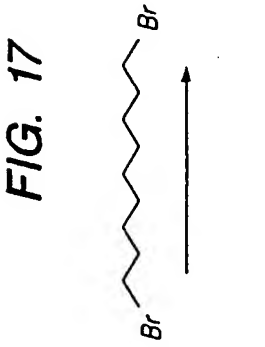

PyBOP/HOBT/DIPEA
DMF
31
32
1. DIPEA/CH3CN
2. H2/PtO2
28
33
17
Vancomycin

FIG. 16

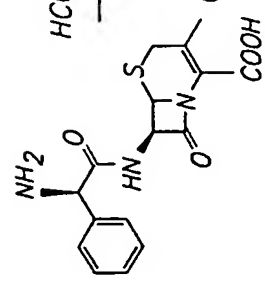


36

FIG. 17



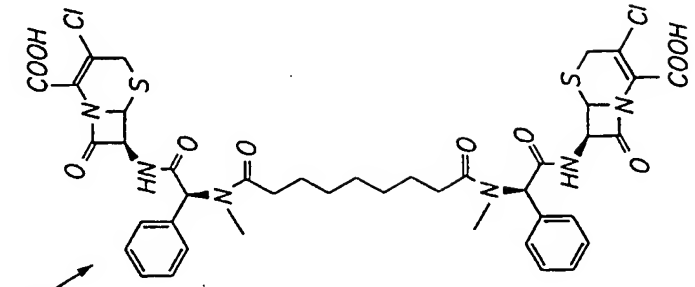
35



34

Cephaclor, commercially available

FIG. 18



37

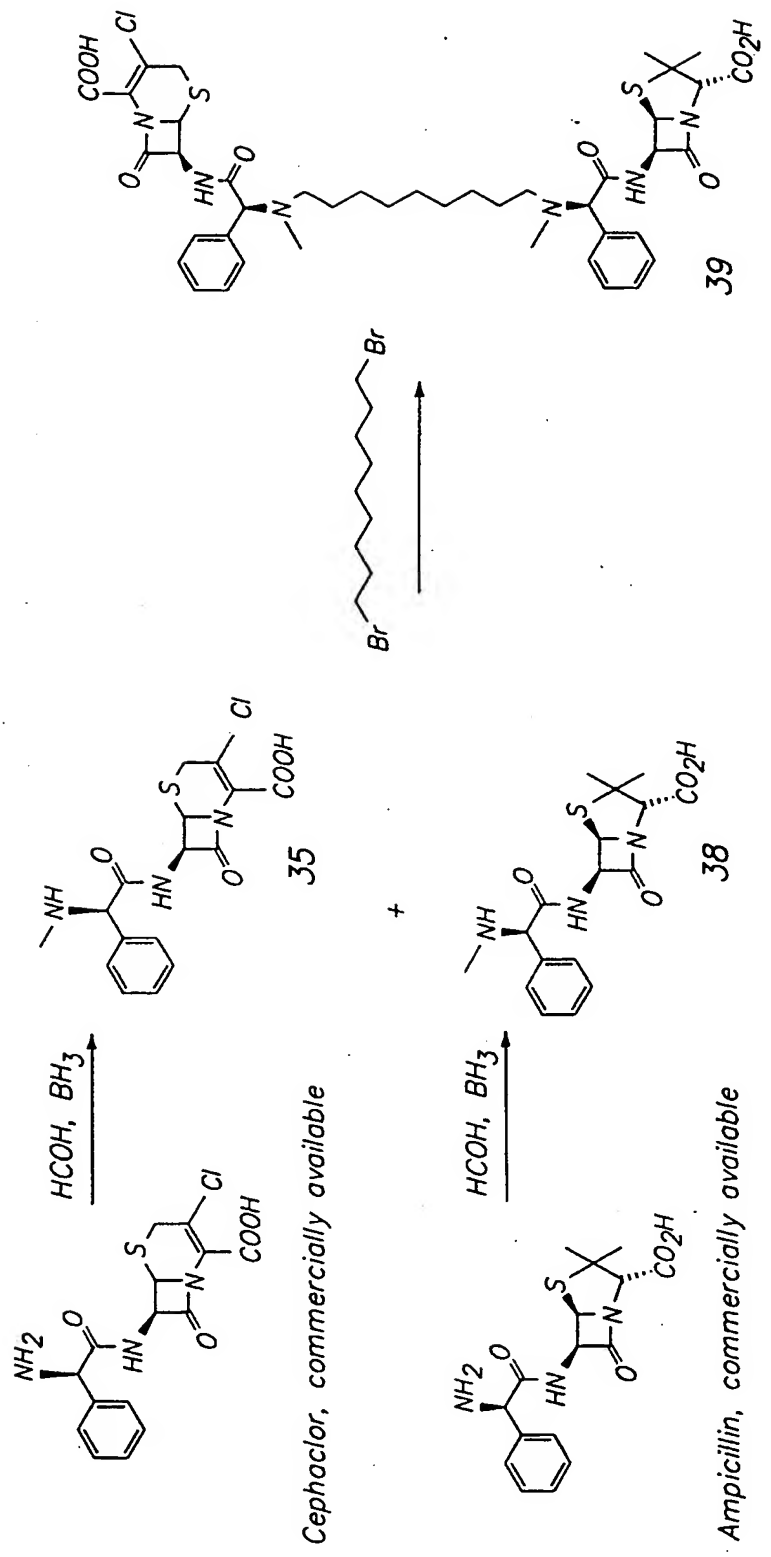

HCOH, BH3
Cephaclor, commercially available
35
39
38
HCOH, BH3
Ampicillin, commercially available

FIG. 19

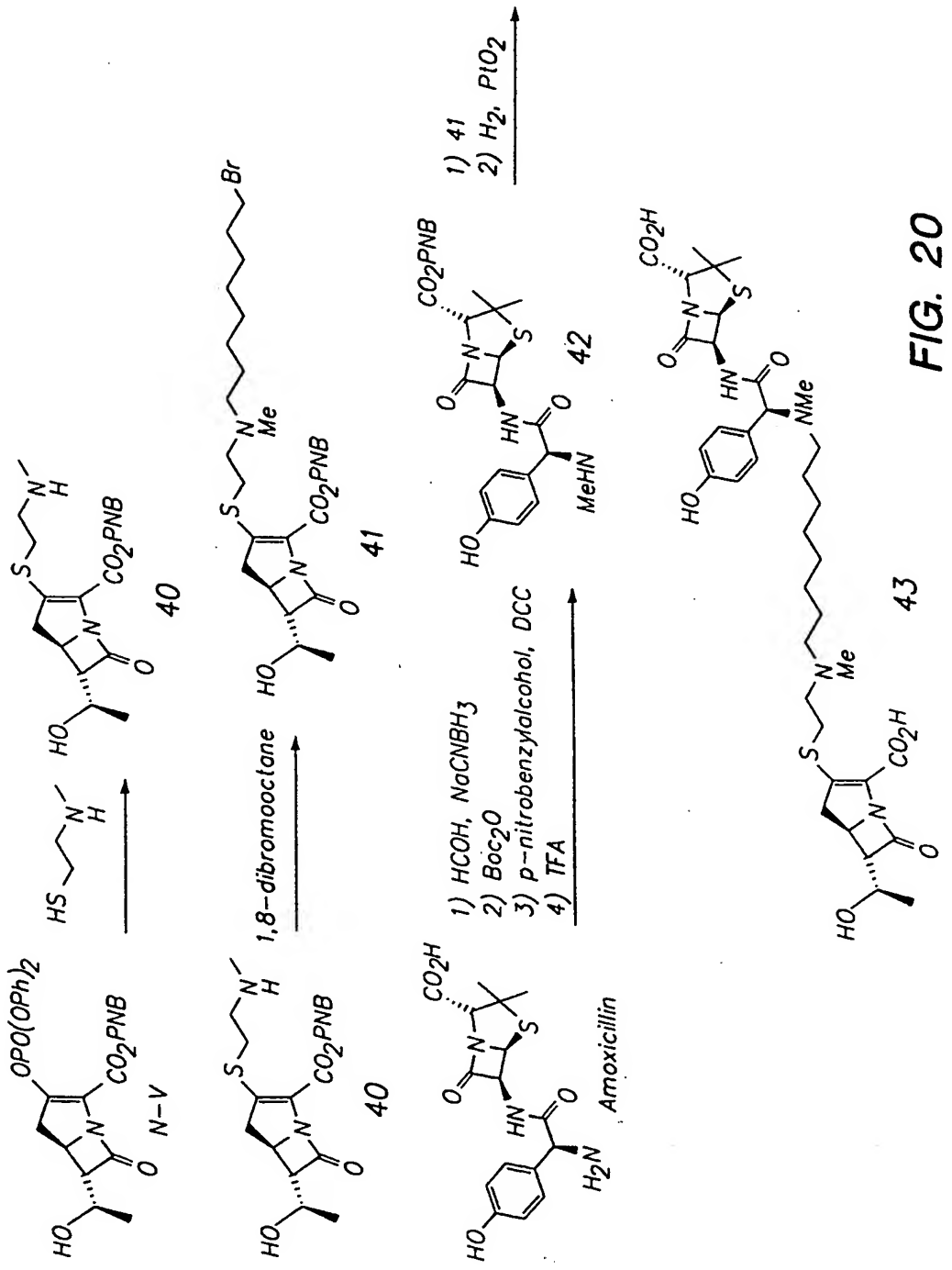

OPO(OPh)2
CO2PNB
N-V
HO
HS
N
H
40
1,8-dibromooctane
Br
Me
41
1) HCOH, NaCNBH3
2) Boc2O
3) p-nitrobenzylalcohol, DCC
4) TFA
CO2H
HN
O
H2N
Amoxicillin
MeHN
42
1) 41
2) H2, PtO2
NMe
43

FIG. 20

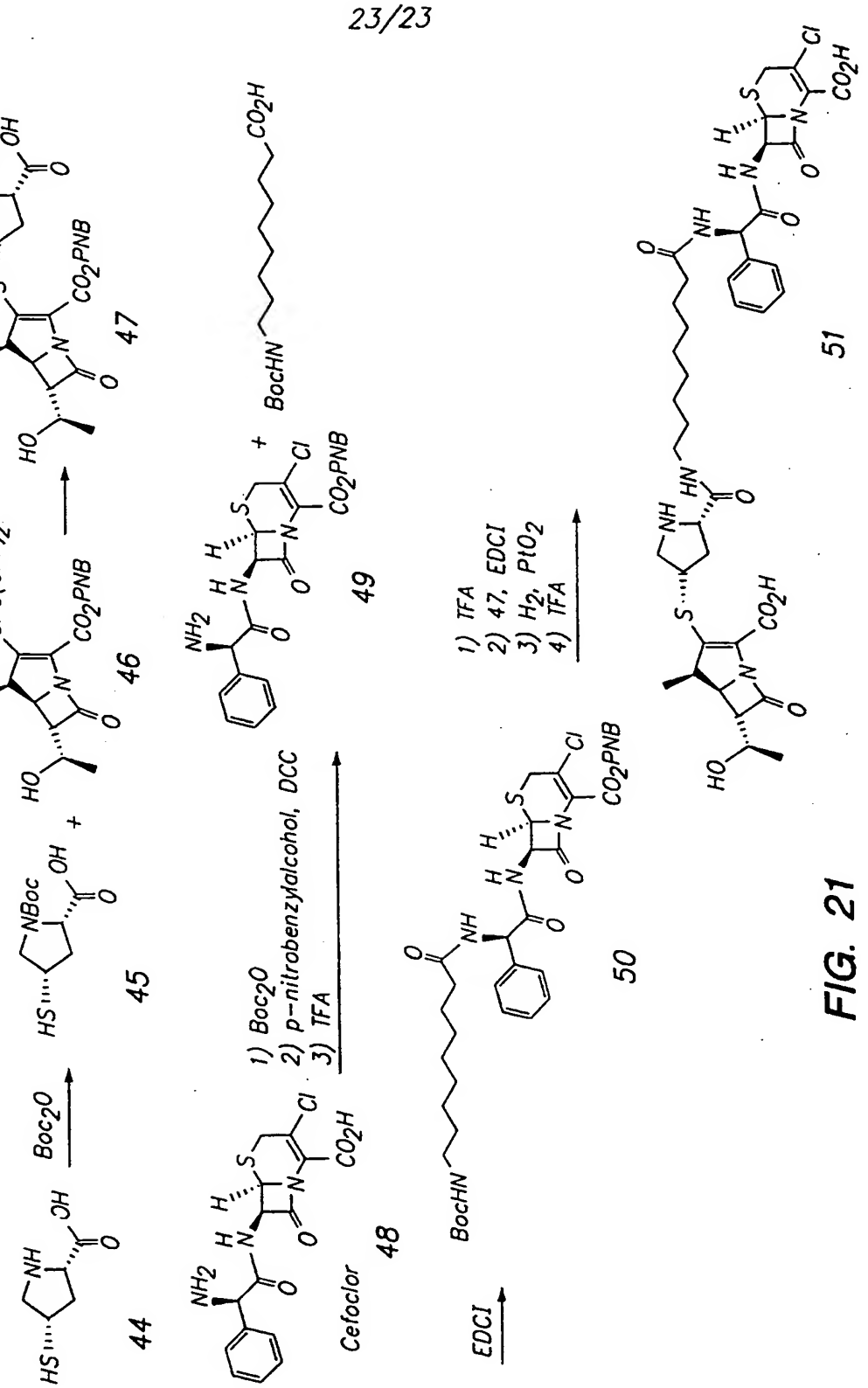

Boc2O
1) Boc2O
2) p-nitrobenzylalcohol, DCC
3) TFA
Cefoclor
EDCI
1) TFA
2) 47, EDCI
3) H2, PtO2
4) TFA
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51

FIG. 21

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/12776

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :Please See Extra Sheet.
US CL :Please See Extra Sheet.
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 424/1.11, 9.1, 178.1, 193.1; 435/7.1, 7.2; 436/501, 518; 530/345, 389.1, 402, 807

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 92/05802 A1 (NEROX CORPORATION) 16 April 1992 (16.04.92), see Abstract, page 3 lines 1-25, page 4 lines 20-27, page 5 lines 6-18, page 21 lines 4-33, page 22 lines 1-8 and claim 1.	1-40
Y	RUHLAND et al. Solid-Supported Combinatorial Synthesis of Structurally diverse β-Lactams. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 10 January 1996, Vol. 118, pages 253-254. See entire article.	1-40
Y	PITLIK et al. Solution-Phase Synthesis of a Combinatorial Monocyclic β-Lactam Library: Potential Protease Inhibitors. Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 16 December 1997, Vol. 7, No. 24, pages 3129-3134. See entire article.	1-40

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [ ] See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search 11 AUGUST 1999	Date of mailing of the international search report 08 OCT 1999
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer MAURIE E. GARCIA Telephone No. (703) 308-0196 JOYCE BRIDGERS PARALEGAL SPECIALIST CHEMICAL MATRIX

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/12776

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	MURATA et al. Effect of Dimerization of the D-Glucose Analogue of Muramyl Dipeptide on Stimulation of Macrophage-like Cells. Carbohydrate Res. 02 January 1997, Vol. 297, pages 127-133. See Abstract, page 128 column 1-2 and Figure 7.	1-40
Y	SHUKER et al. Discovering High-Affinity Ligands for Proteins: SAR by NMR. Science. 29 November 1996, Vol. 274, pages 1531-1534. See entire article, especially Figure 1.	15-40

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/12776

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
IPC (6):

A61K 38/00, 39/00, 39/44, 39/395, 51/00; C07K 2/00, 4/00; G01N 33/53, 33/543, 33/566

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
US CL :

424/1.11, 9.1, 178.1, 193.1; 435/7.1, 7.2; 436/501, 518; 530/345, 389.1, 402, 807

B. FIELDS SEARCHED
Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS, STN (CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, MEDLINE, EMBASE, MEDLINE)
Search Terms: baterial, cell wall, multimer, mutlibind?, multivalent, ligand, beta lactam, lactam?, glycopeptide, combinatorial, linker, enzyme, transpeptidase, transglycoslase, penicillin?